

Apabhramśa Exercise Book

(English Translation of the Author's Book in Hindi
'Apabhramśa Abhyāsa Saurabha')

Dr. Kamal Chand Sogani



Apabhramśa Sāhitya Academy

Jaina Vidyā Samsthāna

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Diacritical Marks

Vowels

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	r̥	e	ai
ओ	औ							
o	au							

Consonants

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
k	kh	g	gh	ṅ
च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
c	ch	j	jh	ṇ
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण
t	th	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ
त	थ	द	ध	न
t	th	d	dh	n
प	फ	ब	भ	म
p	ph	b	bh	m
य	र	ल	व	
y	r	l	v	
श	ष	स	ह	
ś	ṣ	s	h	

◌ (Anusvāra)

m̐

: (Visarga)

ḥ

Prelusive

We feel great pleasure in placing 'Apabhramśa Exercise Book' in the hands of the readers. In fact, this book is the English translation of 'Apabhramśa Abhyāsa Saurabha' published in 1996 by the Apabhramśa Sāhitya Academy, Jaipur.

It goes without saying that "Apabhramśa" language is one of the richest Indo-Aryan languages. It has come to us through Prākṛta, the most ancient and sacred language of India. The early Vedic literature is not averse to Prākṛta expressions, which indicate its ancient character. It is incontrovertible that Prākṛta was the mother-tongue of Mahāvira and Buddha, who used this language as the medium of their sermons. Prākṛta, the flowing language gave rise to Apabhramśa in course of time.

Like Prākṛta, Apabhramśa is the language of the masses. Its vast literature in varied literary forms contributes to the dignity and excellence of the cultural heritage of Indian tradition. Svayambhū, Puṣpadanta, Dhanapāla, Vira, Nayanandī, Kanakāmara, Joindu, Rāmasiṃha, Hemacandra, Raidhū, etc. are the celebrated literary personalities of Apabhramśa language.

In the 6th century A.D., it was the lingua franca of Northern India. From East to West and Kaśmīr (North) to Mahārāṣṭra (South), it has served the need of literary world as also of the common men. It is to the credit of Prākṛta language that it has given rise to Apabhramśa language from which the modern Indian languages like Sindhī, Pañjābī, Marāṭhī, Beṅgālī, Gujarātī, Kaśmīrī, Maithilī, Rājasthānī, Uḍiyā etc. have grown. Even the national language Hindi owes its origin to Prākṛta and Apabhramśa. Most of the literary tendencies in Hindi literature flow from the glorious tradition of Prākṛta and Apabhramśa language. Thus the relation between Prākṛta-Apabhramśa and Hindī is very intimate. In consequence, the proper understanding of Prākṛta and Apabhramśa

language and literature is indispensable for comprehending the development of Hindi literature rightly and adequately.

Recognising the importance of Prākṛta and Apabhraṃśa languages in the cultural history of India, the Managing Committee of Digambara Jaina Atiśaya Kṣetra, Śrī Mahāvīrajī established Apabhraṃśa Sāhitya Academy in 1988, which runs correspondence courses for teaching Prākṛta and Apabhraṃśa languages. The Academy has published books for the implementation of these courses. Books on Prākṛta Grammar and Composition, Prākṛta Exercises, Apabhraṃśa Grammar and Composition, Apabhraṃśa Exercises have been published for those desirous of learning Prākṛta and Apabhraṃśa languages through Hindi medium. For teaching Apabhraṃśa language to the English knowing people, our new publication, 'Apabhraṃśa Exercise Book' which is the English translation of 'Apabhraṃśa Abhyāsa Saurabha' in Hindi will facilitate the learning of Apabhraṃśa to the students of English language. 'Apabhraṃśa Grammar and Composition', 'Prākṛta Grammar and Composition', 'Prākṛta Exercise Book' have already been published.

We offer our thanks to the learned researchers of the Saṁsthāna (Institute) specially Smt. Sima Dhingra and to M/s Jaipur Printers Pvt. Ltd. for organising the publication of the book.

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Śrī Mahāvīrajī

20 July, 2006



Introduction

Relating to Apabhramśa language, the following should be understood.

Alphabets of Apabhramśa

Vowels

अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ए, ओ
a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, o

Consonants

क,	ख,	ग,	घ,	ङ
ka,	kha,	ga,	gha,	ṅa
च,	छ,	ज,	झ,	ञ
ca,	cha,	ja,	jha,	ña
ट,	ठ,	ड,	ढ,	ण
ṭa,	ṭha,	ḍa,	ḍha,	ṇa
त,	थ,	द,	ध,	न
ta,	tha,	da,	dha,	na
प,	फ,	ब,	भ,	म
pa,	pha,	ba,	bha,	ma
य,	र,	ल,	व	
ya,	ra,	la,	va	
	स,	ह		
	sa,	ha		
ॠ (Anusvāra)	ॡ (Anunāsika)			
m̐,	m̐			

It may be noted here that in Apabhramśa the use of ṅa and ña is not found in non-conjunct form. In Hemacandra Apabhramśa Grammar the use of ṅa and ña in conjunct form is traceable. The use of na is seen in conjunct and non-conjunct form. The alternative of ṅa, ña, na in conjunct form is m̐.

Number :

In Apabhramśa language, there are only two numbers :-

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Singular | 2. Plural |
|-------------|-----------|

Gender :

In Apabhramśa language, there are three Genders :-

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Masculine Gender | 2. Feminine Gender |
| 3. Neuter Gender | |

Person :

In Apabhramśa language, there are only three Persons :-

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. First Person | 2. Second Person |
| 3. Third Person | |

Case :

In Apabhramśa language, there are eight Cases :-

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nominative Case | 2. Accusative Case |
| 3. Instrumental Case | 4. Dative Case |
| 5. Ablative Case | 6. Genitive Case |
| 7. Locative Case | 8. Vocative Case |

Verb :

In Apabhramśa language, there are only two kinds of Verbs :-

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Transitive | 2. Intransitive |
|---------------|-----------------|

Tense :

In Apabhramśa language, there are four type of Tenses :-

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Present Tense | 2. Past Tense |
| 3. Future Tense | 4. Imperative |

Words :

In Apabhramśa language, four kinds of Words are in use :-

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a-ending | 2. ī-ī-ending |
| 3. ā- ending | 4. u-ū-ending |

The Vocalic sounds of the Devanāgarī Syllabary in combination with the consonants of the syllabary

क

ka

क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	के	को
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	ke	ko

ख

kha

ख	खा	खि	खी	खु	खू	खे	खो
kha	khā	khi	kī	khu	kū	khe	kho

ग

ga

ग	गा	गि	गी	गु	गू	गे	गो
ga	gā	gi	gī	gu	gū	ge	go

घ

gha

घ	घा	घि	घी	घु	घू	घे	घो
gha	ghā	ghi	ghī	ghu	ghū	ghe	gho

ढ

ṇa

ढ	डा	डि	डी	ढु	डू	ढे	डो
ṇa	ṇā	ṇi	ṇī	ṇu	ṇū	ṇe	ṇo

च

ca

च	चा	चि	ची	चु	चू	चे	चो
ca	cā	ci	cī	cu	cū	ce	co

छ

cha

छ	छा	छि	छी	छु	छू	छे	छो
cha	chā	chi	chī	chu	chū	che	cho

ज

ja

ज	जा	जि	जी	जु	जू	जे	जो
ja	jā	ji	jī	ju	jū	je	jo

झ

jha

झ	झा	झि	झी	झु	झू	झे	झो
jha	jhā	jhi	jhī	jhu	jhū	jhe	jho

अ

āa

अ	आ	अि	अी	अु	अू	अे	अो
āa	āā	āi	āī	āu	āū	āe	āo

ट

ṭa

ट	टा	टि	टी	टु	टू	टे	टो
ṭa	ṭā	ṭi	ṭī	ṭu	ṭū	ṭe	ṭo

ठ

ṭha

ठ	ठा	ठि	ठी	ठु	ठू	ठे	ठो
ṭha	ṭhā	ṭhi	ṭhī	ṭhu	ṭhū	ṭhe	ṭho

ड

ḍa

ड	डा	डि	डी	डु	डू	डे	डो
ḍa	ḍā	ḍi	ḍī	ḍu	ḍū	ḍe	ḍo

ढ

ḍha

ढ	ढा	ढि	ढी	ढु	ढू	ढे	ढो
ḍha	ḍhā	ḍhi	ḍhī	ḍhu	ḍhū	ḍhe	ḍho

ण

ṇa

ण	णा	णि	णी	णु	णू	णे	णो
ṇa	ṇā	ṇi	ṇī	ṇu	ṇū	ṇe	ṇo

त

ta

त	ता	ति	ती	तु	तू	ते	तो
ta	tā	ti	tī	tu	tū	te	to

थ

tha

थ	था	थि	थी	थु	थू	थे	थो
tha	thā	thi	thī	thu	thū	the	tho

द

da

द	दा	दि	दी	दु	दू	दे	दो
da	dā	di	dī	du	dū	de	do

ध

dha

ध	धा	धि	धी	धु	धू	धे	धो
dha	dhā	dhi	dhī	dhu	dhū	dhe	dho

न

na

न	ना	नि	नी	नु	नू	ने	नो
na	nā	nī	nī	nu	nū	ne	no

प

pa

प	पा	पि	पी	पु	पू	पे	पो
pa	pā	pī	pī	pu	pū	pe	po

फ

pha

फ	फा	फि	फी	फु	फू	फे	फो
pha	phā	phī	phī	phu	phū	phe	pho

ब

Ba

ब	बा	बि	बी	बु	बू	बे	बो
ba	bā	bī	bī	bu	bū	be	bo

भ

Bha

भ	भा	भि	भी	भु	भू	भे	भो
bha	bhā	bhi	bhī	bhu	bhū	bhe	bho

म

Ma

म	मा	मि	मी	मु	मू	मे	मो
ma	mā	mī	mī	mu	mū	me	mo

य

Ya

य	या	वि	यी	यु	यू	ये	यो
ya	yā	yī	yī	yu	yū	ye	yo

र

Ra

र	रा	रि	री	रु	रू	रे	रो
ra	rā	ri	rī	ru	rū	re	ro

ल

La

ल	ला	लि	ली	लु	लू	ले	लो
la	lā	li	lī	lu	lū	le	lo

व

Va

व	वा	वि	वी	वु	वू	वे	वो
va	vā	vi	vī	vu	vū	ve	vo

स

Sa

स	सा	सि	सी	सु	सू	से	सो
sa	sā	si	sī	su	sū	se	so

ह

Ha

ह	हा	हि	ही	हु	हू	हे	हो
ha	hā	hi	hī	hu	hū	he	ho

Exercise 1

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the Inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. He laughs. 2. They both dance. 3. You hide. 4. I sulk. 5. They both wake up. 6. We all sleep. 7. You all live. 8. They all stay. 9. I bathe. 10. She becomes. 11. You both laugh. 12. We all dance. 13. They all hide. 14. You sulk. 15. I wake up. 16. He sleeps. 17. They all live. 18. I stay. 19. They bathe. 20. You all become. 21. You dance. 22. They all laugh. 23. She hides. 24. They all sulk. 25. You wake up. 26. You all sleep. 27. I live. 28. We all stay. 29. She bathes. 30. They both become. 31. I laugh. 32. You all dance. 33. We hide. 34. She sulks. 35. We all wake up. 36. I sleep. 37. She lives. 38. You stay. 39. We both bathe. 40. I become. 41. You laugh. 42. He dances. 43. I hide. 44. We all sulk. 45. You both wake up. 46. They all sleep. 47. We both live. 48. She stays. 49. You all stay. 50. You bathe. 51. We laugh. 52. I dance. 53. You both hide. 54. You all sulk. 55. She wakes up. 56. you sleep. 57. You live. 58. You both stay. 59. You both bathe. 60. We all become.

Example :-

He laughs = So **Hasal/Hasei/Hasae**

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 1, study lessons 1 to 8 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(C) Write all the alternative forms of the Present Tense of Verbs given in brackets in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Amhe (Hasa) | 2. Tuhum (Saya) |
| 3. So (Nacca) | 4. Hauru (Rusa) |
| 5. Tumhe (Lukka) | 6. Te (Jagga) |
| 7. Amhairu (Jiva) | 8. Sa (Nha) |
| 9. Ta (Tha) | 10. Tumhairu (Ho) |
| 11. Amhe (Lukka) | 12. Ta (Rusa) |
| 13. Hauru (Nacca) | 14. So (Jagga) |
| 15. Tuhum (Jiva) | 16. Amhairu (Nha) |
| 17. Ta (Ho) | 18. Tumhairu (Saya) |
| 19. Te (Lukka) | 20. Tumhe (Rusa) |
| 21. Amhe (Nacca) | 22. Hauru (Jagga) |
| 23. So (Jiva) | 24. Tuhum (Nha) |
| 25. Amhairu (Ho) | 26. Ta (Nha) |
| 27. Tumhairu (Hasa) | 28. Te (Tha) |
| 29. Te (Saya) | 30. Tumhe (Hasa) |

Example : -

Amhe **Hasahum/Hasama/Hasamo/Hasamu.**

(D) Point out the Person, Number and Original Verb in the following Verbal forms of the Present Tense.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Naccahiru | 2. Sayahi | 3. Rusa |
| 4. Jaggemi | 5. Sayittha | 6. Jivae |
| 7. Rusaaru | 8. Lukkanti | 9. Hasasi |
| 10. Thai | 11. Nhamu | 12. Sayase |
| 13. Jivahu | 14. Rusanthe | 15. Jaggesi |

16. Jivase	17. Lukkami	18. Hasei
19. Hohi	20. Naccae	21. Jivāmi
22. Nhāmi	23. Hasahu	24. Thāhum
25. Rūsahim	26. Naccasi	27. Hasaha
28. Lukkire	29. Hosi	30. Thāmu

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Verb
Naccahim	Third Person	Plural	Nacca

(E) Write forms of the Personal Pronoun expressed by the following.

1. First Person Nominative Plural
2. Second Person Nominative Plural
3. Third Person Nominative Plural (Masculine)
4. First Person Nominative Singular
5. Third Person Nominative Singular (Masculine)
6. Second Person Nominative Singular
7. Third Person Nominative Plural (Feminine)
8. Third Person Nominative Singular (Feminine)

Example -

First Person Nominative Plural = **Amhe/Amhalm**

(F) Point out the Person, Case, Number and Gender in the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. Amhe | 2. Te | 3. Tumhe |
| 4. Amhairn | 5. Tuhun | 6. Tā |
| 7. Haun | 8. Tumhairn | 9. So |
| 10. Sā | | |

Example -

	Person	Case	Number	Gender
Amhe	First Person	Nominative	Plural	All the three Genders

Exercise 2

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. They both should/may dance. 2. We all should/may sleep.
3. He should/may laugh. 4. You all should/may live. 5. I should/may sulk. 6. You should/may hide. 7. They both should/may wake up. 8. They all should/may stay. 9. He should/may become.
10. You both should/may laugh. 11. We all should/may dance.
12. I should/may bathe. 13. You should/may sulk. 14. They all should/may hide. 15. He should/may sleep. 16. I should/may wake up. 17. They all should/may live. 18. He should/may bathe.
19. I should/may stay. 20. You all should/may become. 21. They all should/may laugh. 22. You should/may dance. 23. He should/may hide. 24. You should/may wake up. 25. They all should/may sulk.
26. I should/may wake up. 27. You all should/may sleep. 28. We all should/may stay. 29. They all should/may become.
30. They both should/may stay. 31. I should/may laugh. 32. You both should/may dance. 33. We all should/may hide. 34. She should/may sulk. 35. We all should/may wake up. 36. I should/may sleep.
37. She should/may live. 38. You should/may stay. 39. We all should/may bathe. 40. I should/may become. 41. He should/may dance. 42. You should/may laugh. 43. I should/may hide.
44. They all should/may sleep. 45. We all should/may laugh. 46. You both should/may wake up. 47. They all should/may sulk.
48. She should/may stay. 49. You all should/may stay. 50. You should/may bathe. 51. We both should/may sulk. 52. You all should/may hide. 53. I should/may dance. 54. You all should/may sulk.
55. He should/may wake up. 56. He should/may sleep. 57. You should/may live. 58. You both should/may stay. 59. You all should/may bathe. 60. We all should/may become.

Example : -

They both should/may dance. = Te/Tā **Ṇaccantu/Ṇaccentu.**

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 2, study lessons 9 to 16 of "Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition".

(B) Write the inflected Personal Pronouns in agreement with the Number of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Hasi | 2. Jaggeu | 3. Hou |
| 4. Sayasu | 5. Naccamo | 6. Rūsaha |
| 7. Jivantu | 8. Hasemu | 9. Lukkeha |
| 10. Jagga | 11. Thāmu | 12. Naccasu |
| 13. Sayentu | 14. Nhāi | 15. Hasamo |
| 16. Rūsahi | 17. Jivau | 18. Hoe |
| 19. Lukkemo | 20. Nhāmu | 21. Jaggae |
| 22. Sayemu | 23. Jivehī | 24. Lukkau |
| 25. Rūsamo | 26. Thāu | 27. Jaggemo |
| 28. Sayaha | 29. Naccantu | 30. Homo |
| 31. Sayamo | 32. Thāha | 33. Lukka |
| 34. Nhāhi | 35. Thāi | 36. Rūsamu |
| 37. Hosu | 38. Nacceu | 39. Jaggantu |
| 40. Nhantu | 41. Sayi | 42. Hasaha |
| 43. Nhāha | 44. Jīva | 45. Lukkemu |
| 46. Homu | 47. Thāmo | 48. Nacci |
| 49. Jaggamu | 50. Sayeu | 51. Jīvu |
| 52. Hasasu | 53. Nhāu | 54. Rūsentu |
| 55. Lukki | 56. Thāhi | 57. Thāsu |
| 58. Rūsa | 59. Hontu | 60. Sayu |

Examples : -

1. Tuhm̐ **Hasi.** 2. So/Sā **Jaggeu.** 3. So/Sā **Hou.**

(C) Write all the alternative forms of the Imperative of Verbs given in brackets in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Tuhm̐ (Saya) | 2. Haur̐ (Rūsa) | 3. Tumhe (Lukka) |
| 4. Amhe (Hasa) | 5. So (Nacca) | 6. Amhair̐ (Jīva) |
| 7. Te (Jagga) | 8. Sā (Nhā) | 9. Tumhair̐ (Ho) |
| 10. Tā (Thā) | 11. Tumhe (Hasa) | 12. Amhe (Lukka) |
| 13. Te (Saya) | 14. Haur̐ (Nacca) | 15. Tā (Rūsa) |

16. So (Jagga)	17. Tuhur̃ (Jiva)	18. Amhair̃ (Nhā)
19. Tā (Ho)	20. Tumhair̃ (Saya)	21. Te (Lukka)
22. Amhe (Nacca)	23. Tumhe (Rūsa)	24. Haur̃ (Jagga)
25. So (Jiva)	26. Tuhur̃ (Nhā)	27. Amhair̃ (Ho)
28. Te (Thā)	29. Tumhair̃ (Hasa)	30. Tā (Thā)

Example : -

Tuhur̃ Sayi/Saye/Sayu/Saya/
Sayahi/Sayehi/Sayasu/Sayesu.

(D) Point out the Person, Number, Original Verb and suffix in the following verbal forms of the Imperative.

1. Jivemu	2. Jaggau	3. Sayi
4. Rūsamo	5. Thāhi	6. Naccaha
7. Lukkentu	8. Homu	9. Hasahi
10. Nhāi	11. Jaggamo	12. Sayeu
13. Lukke	14. Naccemo	15. Rūsesu
16. Hou	17. Hasantu	18. Jiva
19. Sayeha	20. Rūsentu	21. Lukkeha
22. Hosu	23. Thāmo	24. Naccehi
25. Hoha	26. Nhāe	27. Hasamu
28. Sayasu	29. Thāntu→Thantu	30. Jaggu

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix
Jivemu	First Person	Singular	Jiva	Mu

Exercise 3

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. I clash. 2. He quarrels. 3. You tire. 4. They flounder. 5. You all embarrass. 6. We all fall. 7. They both weep. 8. You both fear. 9. We both tremble. 10. I die. 11. They fight. 12. He faints. 13. You jump. 14. We all endeavour. 15. They both play. 16. You all wake up. 17. We both go round. 18. They all leap. 19. You all rejoice. 20. She sits. 21. I tire. 22. They all fight. 23. We all fear. 24. You tremble. 25. They both embarrass. 26. You both endeavour. 27. We both sit. 28. You all quarrel. 29. We all faint. 30. I flounder. 31. You should embarrass. 32. I may sit. 33. He may fear. 34. You both may clash. 35. We both should play. 36. They both should get up. 37. You all should leap. 38. We all should go round. 39. They all should jump. 40. You should endeavour. 41. He may tire. 42. I may fall. 43. You all may flounder. 44. We both should endeavour. 45. They all should rejoice. 46. You both may faint. 47. They both may tremble. 48. We all may die. 49. He should play. 50. You all should fight. 51. He may sit. 52. You both should get up. 53. I should jump. 54. We all should rejoice. 55. You all should endeavour. 56. They both should leap. 57. We both may clash. 58. You both should embarrass. 59. They all may fear. 60. He should go round.

Example : -

I clash = Haurṇ **Bhidaum/Bhidami/Bhidāmi/Bhidemi.**

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 3, study lesson 17 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(B) Write the inflected Personal Pronouns in agreement with the Number of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Lajjahurñ | 2. Ruvitthā | 3. Darahi |
| 4. Kalahai | 5. Thakkau | 6. Acchahimñ |
| 7. Paḍemu | 8. Utthahu | 9. Taḍaphaḍasi |
| 10. Ghumei | 11. Bhidami | 12. Ucchalanti |
| 13. Ujjamama | 14. Ullasaha | 15. Kaṃpae |
| 16. Marāmi | 17. Khelante | 18. Kullamo |
| 19. Jujjhaha | 20. Mucchase | 21. Lajjahimñ |
| 22. Acchahurñ | 23. Thakkitthā | 24. Ruvaumñ |
| 25. Kalahahi | 26. Darai | 27. Paḍama |
| 28. Utthanti | 29. Taḍaphaḍami | 30. Ghumemo |
| 31. Mucchamu | 32. Jujjhi | 33. Kullau |
| 34. Khelamo | 35. Maraha | 36. Kaṃpantu |
| 37. Ullasemu | 38. Ujjame | 39. Ucchaleu |
| 40. Bhidāmo | 41. Ghumeha | 42. Taḍaphaḍentu |
| 43. Utthu | 44. Paḍamu | 45. Acchau |
| 46. Thakka | 47. Kalahaha | 48. Darantu |
| 49. Ruvamo | 50. Lajjahi | 51. Bhidemu |
| 52. Kalahau | 53. Jujjheha | 54. Ullasentu |
| 55. Khelahi | 56. Darāmo | 57. Ghumasu |
| 58. Taḍaphaḍamu | 59. Lajjaha | 60. Daresu |

Example : -

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Amhe/Amhaimñ | 2. Tumbe/Tumhaimñ | 3. Tuhurñ |
| Lajjahurñ | Ruvitthā. | Darahi |

(C) Write all the alternative forms of the Present Tense and the Imperative of Verbs given in brackets in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

Present Tense

1. Amhe (Jujjha)
2. So (Kulla)

Imperative

16. Tuhurñ (Ucchala)
17. Haurñ (Ruva)



19. Lajjau

20. Kullamo

21. Lajji

22. Mucchentu

23. Lajjemo

24. Ujjamesi.

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix	Tense
Darahl	Second Person	Singular	Dara	hi	Present, Imperative
Kalahahum	First Person	Plural	Kalaha	hurh	Present

Exercise 4

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. You both should rejoice. 2. They all weep. 3. I sit. 4. We both fear. 5. He laughs. 6. You all should sleep. 7. They all embarrass. 8. You flounder. 9. I wake up. 10. We all should stay. 11. She trembles. 12. You should bathe. 13. You all should dance. 14. We both become. 15. They both die. 16. You should go round. 17. He stays. 18. I sulk. 19. We all should endeavour. 20. You all should play. 21. He should hide. 22. They all live. 23. You jump. 24. I should leap. 25. We all should sleep. 26. You both tire. 27. He should get up. 28. They both quarrel. 29. I fight. 30. We both faint. 31. He quarrels. 32. We all should stay. 33. You all weep. 34. They all should sit. 35. We both should wake up. 36. They all fear. 37. I should laugh. 38. He falls. 39. You embarrass. 40. You should jump. 41. They both flounder. 42. I bathe. 43. You all clash. 44. You all should laugh. 45. She dies. 46. They all may become. 47. She dances. 48. I go round. 49. You should endeavour. 50. She plays. 51. You all should hide. 52. They all faint. 53. He should rejoice. 54. You all should get up. 55. I should jump. 56. They all quarrel. 57. We both should live. 58. You all should sit. 59. We all rejoice. 60. They all should go round.

Example : -

You both should rejoice = Tumhe/Tumhairi

**Ullasaha/
Ullaseha.**

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 4, study lessons 1 to 17 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(B) Write the Personal Pronouns in agreement with the Number of the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hasāmo | 2. Kalahi | 3. Naccamu |
| 4. Lajjaha | 5. Utthentu | 6. Thāmu |
| 7. Khelai | 8. Ullaseha | 9. Ruvaum |
| 10. Jivasi | 11. Hohum | 12. Acchahi |
| 13. Darami | 14. Nhāhi | 15. Mucchae |
| 16. Jaggitthā | 17. Kalahanti | 18. Ghumi |
| 19. Uccalāmi | 20. Sayama | 21. Lukkau |
| 22. Jujjhahu | 23. Ujjamentu | 24. Tadaphadase |
| 25. Thakkamo | 26. Pademi | 27. Bhidasi |
| 28. Kampei | 29. Rūsasū | 30. Marante |
| 31. Saye | 32. Kulley | 33. Hasemu |
| 34. Thāi | 35. Jaggamu | 36. Nacchahim |
| 37. Lajjai | 38. Utthaha | 39. Hou |
| 40. Khela | 41. Padae | 42. Acchantu |
| 43. Bhidaum | 44. Tadaphadei | 45. Kampaha |
| 46. Jujjhire | 47. Ujjamu | 48. Ullasahum |
| 49. Nhāmi | 50. Uccaleu | 51. Jivaha |
| 52. Lukkamu | 53. Thakkahi | 54. Darentu |
| 55. Ghumemo | 56. Mucchasi | 57. Kalahai |
| 58. Bhiditthā | 59. Hasesu | 60. Rūsemo |

Examples : -

1. **Amhe/Amhaim** Hasāmo. 2. **Tuhum** Kalahi.

(C) Write all the alternative forms of the Present Tense (Pre.) and the Imperative (Imp.) of Verbs given in brackets as directed in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Amhe (Hasa) (Pre.) | 16. So (Ruva) (Pre.) |
| 2. So (Kulla) (Imp.) | 17. Hauru (Lukka) (Imp.) |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3. Tuhum (Ujjama) (Imp.) | 18. Tumhairn (Ho) (Imp.) |
| 4. Te (Bhida) (Imp.) | 19. Amhe (Khela) (Pre.) |
| 5. Haurn (Kampa) (Pre.) | 20. Tuhum (Nhā) (Pre.) |
| 6. Tumhe (Jiva) (Imp.) | 21. Te (Ghuma) (Imp.) |
| 7. Tumhairn (Thā) (Imp.) | 22. Tā (Rūsa) (Pre.) |
| 8. Sā (Nacca) (Pre.) | 23. So (Mara) (Pre.) |
| 9. Amhairn (Ullasa) (Imp.) | 24. Amhairn (Jagga) (Imp.) |
| 10. Tā (Lajja) (Pre.) | 25. Sā (Ḍara) (Pre.) |
| 11. So (Taḍaphaḍa) (Pre.) | 26. Tuhum (Thakka) (Pre.) |
| 12. Tuhum (Saya) (Imp.) | 27. Te (Accha) (Imp.) |
| 13. Tumhe (Kalaha) (Pre.) | 28. Tumhe (Paḍa) (Pre.) |
| 14. Te (Ucchala) (Pre.) | 29. Haurn (Jujjha) (Imp.) |
| 15. Sā (Uṭṭha) (Imp.) | 30. Tuhum (Muccha) (Pre.) |

Example : -

Amhe **Hasahurn/Hasamu/ Hasama/Hasamo.**

(D) Point out the Person, Number, Original Verb, Suffix and Tense in the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Hasahurn | 2. Acchahi | 3. Lajjai |
| 4. Ghumaurn | 5. Uṭṭhu | 6. Khelaha |
| 7. Ullasantu | 8. Lajjamo | 9. Lukki |
| 10. Jivau | 11. Paḍami | 12. Jaggahu |
| 13. Jujjhahirn | 14. Thāsu | 15. Rūsemi |
| 16. Kāmpasi | 17. Taḍaphaḍae | 18. Sayeha |
| 19. Ujjamesu | 20. Mucchesi | 21. Kullamo |
| 22. Ucchalitthā | 23. Naccanti | 24. Nhāire |
| 26. Homa | 26. Ruvante | 27. Lukka |
| 28. Taḍaphaḍei | 29. Naccamu | 30. Lajjau. |

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix	Tense
Hasahum	First Person	Plural	Hasa	hum	Present

Exercise 5

(A) Correct the following sentences representing the Present Tense. Write all the alternatives of the correct Verbal form of the Present Tense according to the Personal Pronoun.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Haum Rûsahirñ. | 2. Tuhum Hasaurñ. | 3. So Thâmi. |
| 4. Amhe Hasaha. | 5. Tumhe Hasahirñ. | 6. Te Thâmo. |
| 7. Tâ Thâi. | 8. Tumhairñ Thakkahi. | 9. Te Marai. |
| 10. Haum Lajjamo. | 11. Tuhum Paḍitthā. | 12. So Khelanti. |
| 13. Amhairñ Utthase. | 14. Sā Ghumanti. | 15. Tuhum Thâi. |

Example : -

Haum Rûsaurñ/Rûsami/Rûsâmi/Rûsemi.

(B) Correct the following sentences representing the Present Tense. Write all the alternatives of the correct Personal Pronoun in agreement with the Verbal forms of the Present Tense.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Haum Lajjahumñ. | 2. Amhe Ruvaurñ. | 3. Tumhe Ruvami. |
| 4. So Ḍarahu. | 5. Tâ Paḍamo. | 6. Tumhairñ Uṭṭhal. |
| 7. Amhairñ Ucchalahi. | 8. Haum Kaṁpitthā. | 9. Tuhum Marante. |
| 10. Tumhe Marai. | 11. Tumhe Thâsi. | 12. Haum Kullahñ. |
| 13. Tumhe Nhāmu. | 14. Amhe Hohu. | 15. Tuhum Mucchei. |

Example : -

Amhe/Amhairñ **Lajjahumñ.**

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 5, study lessons 1 to 17 of “Apabhraṁśa Grammar and Composition”.

**(C) Correct the following sentences representing the Imperative.
Write all the alternatives of the correct Verbal form of the
Imperative in agreement with the Personal Pronoun.**

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Hauṁ Paḍau. | 2. Tuḥuṁ Ruvamo. | 3. So Thakki. |
| 4. Amhe Hasahi. | 5. Tumhaiṁ Ḍarantu. | 6. Amhaiṁ Kaṁpaha. |
| 7. Sā Ghumi. | 8. Tā Khelamo. | 9. Te Marahi. |
| 10. Hauṁ Ullasa. | 11. Tuḥuṁ Kullemo. | 12. Tumhe Mucchasu. |
| 13. Te Bhidaḍu. | 14. Amhaiṁ Jujjhentu. | 15. Tumhaiṁ Thāmo. |

Example : -

Hauṁ Paḍamu/Paḍemu.

**(D) Correct the following sentences representing the Imperative.
Write all the alternatives of the correct Personal Pronoun in
agreement with the Verbal forms of the Imperative.**

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Hauṁ Lajjamo. | 2. Tuḥuṁ Ruvau. | 3. Amhe Haseha. |
| 4. Tumhe Ḍarāmo. | 5. Tumhaiṁ Lukkemo. | 6. Te Acchau. |
| 7. So Utṭhaha. | 8. Tā Hoha. | 9. Amhaiṁ Thantu. |
| 10. Tumhe Hasa. | 11. Amhe Paḍasu. | 12. So Hoha. |
| 13. Te Homo. | 14. Hauṁ Lukki. | 15. Hauṁ Taḍaphaḍa. |

Example : -

Amhe/Amhaiṁ Lajjamo.

Exercise 6

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. You will dance. 2. We both shall live. 3. He will stay. 4. I shall hide. 5. You all shall sleep. 6. They all shall sulk. 7. She will laugh. 8. You will become. 9. We all shall wake up. 10. He will bathe. 11. I shall live. 12. You all will dance. 13. They all will stay. 14. We all shall hide. 15. She will sleep. 16. You will sulk. 17. I shall laugh. 18. You all will become. 19. They all will wake up. 20. We all shall bathe. 21. She will dance. 22. You both will live. 23. I shall stay. 24. He will hide. 25. We all shall sleep. 26. You all will sulk. 27. They all will laugh. 28. I shall become. 29. She will wake up. 30. You will bathe. 31. He will sit. 32. We shall embarrass. 33. They will fight. 34. I shall fall. 35. You will play. 36. You all will jump. 37. She will get up. 38. We all shall leap. 39. They all will rejoice. 40. I shall endeavour. 41. You will tire. 42. She will go round. 43. You all will fear. 44. He will flounder. 45. They all will weep. 46. I shall rejoice. 47. They all will clash. 48. They both will tremble. 49. He will die. 50. I shall fight. 51. You will sit. 52. He will embarrass. 53. We all shall fight. 54. You all will fall. 55. I shall play. 56. They all will jump. 57. You will jump. 58. We both shall get up. 59. He will rejoice. 60. You all will endeavour.

Example : -

You will dance. = Tuhuṁ **Naccesahi/Naccesasi/Naccesase/
Naccihhi/Naccihisi/Naccihise.**

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 6, study lessons 18 to 25 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(B) Write all the alternative of the Personal Pronouns in agreement with the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hasesahi | 2. Lajjesahurñ | 3. Khelesai |
| 4. Jivesaurñ | 5. Daresahu | 6. Jaggesahirñ |
| 7. Ucchalesahi | 8. Jujjhesamo | 9. Thakkesae |
| 10. Kāmpesami | 11. Sayesaha | 12. Thāsahirñ |
| 13. Lajjthihi | 14. Khelesamu | 15. Bhiddhihi |
| 16. Jujjihihurñ | 17. Nhāhihu | 18. Lukkesanti |
| 19. Ghumihise | 20. Bhidesama | 21. Kullihie |
| 22. Uṭṭihimi | 23. Ullasesaitthā | 24. Hohihi |
| 25. Nhāsai | 26. Kalahihihurñ | 27. Sayesai |
| 28. Ujjamesaurñ | 29. Paḍihiha | 30. Rūsihinti |
| 31. Kullesami | 32. Jaggesahi | 33. Uṭṭihimo |
| 34. Paḍesae | 35. Taḍaphaḍesami | 36. Ujjamesami |
| 37. Ucchalesae | 38. Thakkihihi | 39. Mucchesahurñ |
| 40. Hasesahirñ | 41. Nāccesahu | 42. Thāhisi |
| 43. Ruvihihurñ | 44. Acchihi | 45. Mucchihiurñ |
| 46. Ghumesaha | 47. Taḍaphaḍesahi | 48. Bhidesasi |
| 49. Marihimu | 50. Hasihie | 51. Nāccesami |
| 52. Hohinti | 53. Acchihihu | 54. Kāmpihisi |
| 55. Ullasihima | 56. Jivihie | 57. Ḍarihiurñ |
| 58. Kalahesahu | 59. Rūsesahirñ | 60. Nhāsami |

Examples : -

1. Tuhurñ Hasesahi. 2. Amhe/Amhalñ Lajjesahurñ.
-

(C) Write all the alternative forms of the Future Tense of Verbs given in brackets in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Amhe (Hasa) | 2. So (Kulla) |
| 3. Tuhurñ (Ujjama) | 4. Te (Bhida) |
| 5. Haurñ (Kāmpa) | 6. Tumhe (Jiva) |

7. Tumhairṃ (Ṭhā)	8. Sā (Ṇacca)
9. Amhairṃ (Ullasa)	10. Tā (Lajja)
11. So (Tadaphaḍa)	12. Tuhurṃ (Saya)
13. Tumhe (Kalaha)	14. Te (Ucchala)
15. Sā (Uṭṭha)	16. So (Ruva)
17. Haurṃ (Lukka)	18. Tumhairṃ (Ho)
19. Amhe (Khela)	20. Tuhurṃ (Nhā)
21. Te (Ghuma)	22. Tā (Rūsa)
23. So (Mara)	24. Amhairṃ (Jagga)
25. Sā (Ḍara)	26. Tuhurṃ (Thakka)
27. Te (Accha)	28. Tumhe (Paḍa)
29. Haurṃ (Jujjha)	30. Tuhurṃ (Muccha)

Example : -

Amhe **Hasesahurṃ/Hasesamo/Hasesamu/Hasesama/
Hasihihurṃ/Hasihimo/Hasihimu/Hasihima.**

(D) Pick out the Person, Number, Original Verb, Suffix and Tense in the following Verbal forms.

1. Ghumesaurṃ	2. Lajjesai	3. Ullasesahirṃ
4. Hasesahurṃ	5. Acchesahi	6. Uṭṭhesahu
7. Lukkesasi	8. Khelesami	9. Jivesae
10. Paḍesami	11. Jaggesaha	12. Jujjhesanti
13. Ṭhāsaḥi	14. Rūsesamo	15. Kaṃphihitṭh
16. Tadaphaḍihii	17. Sayesaitthā	18. Ujjamesamu
19. Mucchihihu	20. Kullihurṃ	21. Ucchalihihurṃ
22. Naccihinti	23. Nhāsaha	24. Hosami
25. Ruvihimo	26. Lukkihitthā	27. Ḍarhima
28. Kalahihisi	29. Bhiḍihihurṃ	30. Ṭhāhii

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix	Tense
Ghumesaum	First Person	Singular	Ghuma	Saum	Future

Exercise 7

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns and the Verbal forms.

1. I should/may laugh. 2. I jump. 3. I shall endeavour. 4. You both should/may sit. 5. You all may tremble. 6. You all should live. 7. He should stay. 8. She dances. 9. He should rejoice. 10. We all should sleep. 11. We all embarrass. 12. We all shall hide. 13. You should leap. 14. You flounder. 15. You quarrel. 16. They all should get up. 17. They all weep. 18. They all may become. 19. I should play. 20. I bathe. 21. I shall go round. 22. You all should wake up. 23. You all sulk. 24. You all will die. 25. He should wake up. 26. She fears. 27. He will tire. 28. We all should sit. 29. We all fall. 30. We all faint. 31. I shall laugh. 32. I may jump. 33. You all will sit. 34. They all tremble. 35. He should live. 36. You should stay. 37. They all should dance. 38. You all should rejoice. 39. We all shall sleep. 40. They all will embarrass. 41. I may hide. 42. He flounders. 43. They both quarrel. 44. You may get up. 45. She weeps. 46. We all shall become. 47. You all should play. 48. They all should bathe. 49. I should go round. 50. You wake up. 51. She sulks. 52. They both die. 53. I will fear. 54. You all tire. 55. I shall sit. 56. They all fall. 57. She faints. 58. You endeavour. 59. He should dance. 60. We both shall endeavour.

Example : -

I should/ may laugh = Haurñ **Hasamu/Hasemu.**

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 7, study lessons 1 to 25 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(B) Write all the alternative of the Personal Pronouns in agreement with the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hosahim̃ | 2. Kalahahi | 3. Lukkesahum̃ |
| 4. Ullasesai | 5. Jivesahu | 6. Ujjamesaur̃ |
| 7. Ruvahim̃ | 8. Tadaphadasi | 9. Lajjahum̃ |
| 10. Naccai | 11. Kam̃pahu | 12. Kullaum̃ |
| 13. Utthantu | 14. Ucchali | 15. Sayamo |
| 16. Thāu | 17. Acchai | 18. Hasamu |
| 19. Ullaseha | 20. Naccentu | 21. Thāu |
| 22. Jiveu | 23. Kam̃panti | 24. Acchesaha |
| 25. Kullemu | 26. Hasesami | 27. Mucchamo |
| 28. Thakkesae | 29. Maresaitthā | 30. Ghumihium̃ |
| 31. Padesima | 32. Darei | 33. Rūsitthā |
| 34. Nhāmi | 35. Acchāmo | 36. Jaggeu |
| 37. Jaggaha | 38. Khelamu | 39. Ujjamihihum̃ |
| 40. Naccihli | 41. Mucchae | 42. Ujjame |
| 43. Padante | 44. Acchihium̃ | 45. Thakkithā |
| 46. Darihimi | 47. Marire | 48. Rūsae |
| 49. Ghumasu | 50. Nhantu | 51. Khelaha |
| 52. Hohihum̃ | 53. Ruvei | 54. Ujjamu |
| 55. Uttha | 56. Kalahante | 57. Tadaphadae |
| 58. Lukkemu | 59. Lajjesanti | 60. Sayihima |

Example : -

1. **Te/Tā** Hosahim̃. 2. **Tuhum̃** Kalahahi.

(C) Write all the alternative forms of the Present Tense (Pre.), the Imperative (Imp.) and the Future Tense (Fu.) of Verbs given in brackets as directed in agreement with the following Personal Pronouns.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Amhe (Hasa) (Pre.) | 2. Tuhum̃ (Muccha) (Fu.) |
| 3. Haur̃ (Jujjha) (Imp.) | 4. Tumhe (Paḍa) (Pre.) |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5. Te (Accha) (Imp.) | 6. Tuhum (Thakka) (Fu.) |
| 7. Sā (Dara) (Pre.) | 8. Amhairm (Jagga) (Imp.) |
| 9. So (Mara) (Fu.) | 10. Tā (Rūsa) (Pre.) |
| 11. Te (Ghuma) (Imp.) | 12. Tuhum (Nhā) (Fu.) |
| 13. Amhe (Khela) (Imp.) | 14. Tumhairm (Ho) (Imp.) |
| 15. Haurm (Lukka) (Fu.) | 16. So (Ruva) (Pre.) |
| 17. Sā (Uṭṭha) (Imp.) | 18. Te (Ucchala) (Fu.) |
| 19. Tumhe (Khela) (Pre.) | 20. Tuhum (Saya) (Imp.) |
| 21. So (Tadaphaḍa) (Fu.) | 22. Tā (Lajja) (Pre.) |
| 23. Amhairm (Ullasa) (Imp.) | 24. Sā (Nacca) (Fu.) |
| 25. Tumhairm (Thā) (Pre.) | 26. Tumhe (Jiva) (Imp.) |
| 27. Haurm (Kampa) (Fu.) | 28. Te (Bhida) (Pre.) |
| 29. Tuhum (Ujjama) (Imp.) | 30. So (Kulla) (Fu.) |

Example : -

Amhe **Hasahurm/Hasamu/Hasama/Hasamo.**

(D) Point out the Person, Number, Original Verb, Suffix and Tense in the following Verbal forms.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kullamo | 2. Mucchesi | 3. Ujjamesahi |
| 4. Sayeha | 5. Tadaphaḍae | 6. Kaṁpesahu |
| 7. Rūsemi | 8. Thāsu | 9. Jujjhesahurm |
| 10. Jaggahu | 11. Paḍamī | 12. Jivesai |
| 13. Lukki | 14. Lajjamo | 15. Ullasesahi |
| 16. Khelaha | 17. Uṭṭhu | 18. Ghumesaurm |
| 19. Lajjai | 20. Acchahi | 21. Hasesanti |
| 22. Lajjau | 23. Nāccanti | 24. Nhāhihu |

25. Homa

26. Ruvante

27. Lukkesamo

28. Tadaphadei

29. Naccihim

30. Lajjase

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Verb	Suffix	Tense
Kullamo	First Person	Plural	Kulla	mo	Present, Imperative

Exercise 8

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns, Absolutives and the Verbal forms.

1. Having wept, he sleeps. 2. Having leaped, you jump. 3. Having played, I shall rejoice. 4. Having quarrelled, they hide. 5. Having danced, she tires. 6. Having feared, we weep. 7. Having trembled, they all die. 8. Having fallen, you get up. 9. Having laughed, I live. 10. Having floundered, he dies. 11. Having jumped, they both die. 12. Having clashed, you both weep. 13. Having embarrassed, she dances. 14. Having gone round, you should sleep. 15. Having tired, we all should sleep. 16. Having endeavoured, they will leap. 17. Having slept, I shall get up. 18. Having quarrelled, he falls. 19. Having rejoiced, you all should play. 20. Having wept, she faints. 21. Having sat, they both will get up. 22. Having rejoiced, I shall go round. 23. Having fainted, he dies. 24. Having stayed, you sit. 25. Having lived, they all rejoice. 26. Having bathed, he/she should sleep. 27. Having rejoiced, you may play. 28. Having hid, she weeps. 29. Having laughed, you live. 30. Having endeavoured, he dances.

Example : -

Having wept, he sleeps = So **Ruvi/Ruviu/Ruvivi/Ruvavi/
Ruvevi/Ruvevinu/Ruveppi/
Ruveppinu Sayai/Sayei/Sayae.**

(B) Make sentences by using the following Absolutives. By using your desired Personal Pronoun write all the alternatives of Verbal forms given in brackets in accordance with the Tenses as directed.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Haseppinu (Jiva) Pre. | 2. Uttheppi (Khela) Imp. |
| 3. Jujhi (Mara) Fu. | 4. Ucchaliu (Kulla) Imp. |

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 8, study lesson 27 of "Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition".



by including the Absolutive and by adding the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Tuhum̐ (Ucchala, Kulla) | 2. Tumhe (Ullasa, Khela) |
| 3. Haur̐ (Thā, Accha) | 4. So (Nhā, Saya) |
| 5. Tuhum̐ (Ghuma, Saya) | 6. Te (Ujjama, Kulla) |
| 7. Haur̐ (Khela, Saya) | 8. Tā (Ullasa, Jiva) |
| 9. Tumhe (Khela, Accha) | 10. So (Ujjama, Khela) |

Example : -

Ucchali/Ucchaliu/Ucchalivi/	Kulli/Kulle/Kullu/Kulla/
Tuhum̐ Ucchalavi/Ucchalevi/Ucchalevinu/	Kullahi/Kullehi/Kullasu/
Ucchaleppi/Ucchaleppinu	Kullesu

(C) (iii). From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Absolutive to it. And make sentences by including the Absolutive and by adding the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Haur̐ (Khela, Ullasa) | 2. Te (Ujjama, Ucchala) |
| 3. Tā (Lajja, Nacca) | 4. So (Muccha, Mara) |
| 5. Amhair̐ (Accha, Ut̐tha) | 6. Tumhe (Ghuma, Ullasa) |
| 7. Haur̐ (Saya, Ut̐tha) | 8. Sā (Hasa, Nacca) |
| 9. Te (Ujjama, Khela) | 10. Tuhum̐ (Ucchala, Kulla) |

Example : -

Haur̐	Kheli/Kheliu/Khelivi/	Ullasesaum̐/Ullasesami/
	Khelavi/Khelevi/	Ullasihiuṃ/Ullasihimi
	Khelevinu/Kheleppi/	
	Kheleppinu	



Exercise 9

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns, Infinitives and the Verbal forms.

1. They all live for rejoicing. 2. You endeavour to wake up. 3. We all shall tire for sleeping. 4. She gets up for dancing. 5. He jumps for dying. 6. You endeavour to jump. 7. They both go round for tiring. 8. He flounders for dying. 9. You both should get up for dancing. 10. She clashes for quarrelling. 11. They all should get up to sleep. 12. They all endeavour for waking up. 13. He hides to weep. 14. You should endeavour for playing. 15. We shall go round for rejoicing. 16. He clashes for quarrelling. 17. You should go round for tiring. 18. They all will rejoice for going round. 19. You all should live for rejoicing. 20. You should get up to jump. 21. She sulks for playing. 22. You should dance for laughing. 23. He will stay for bathing. 24. They all will endeavour to dance. 25. You all should stay to sit. 26. We all shall live for rejoicing. 27. They hide for quarrelling. 28. They both will rejoice to play. 29. He should stay for jumping. 30. They weep to sleep.

Example : -

They all live for rejoicing = Te Ullasevaṃ/Ullasaṇa/
Ullasaṇaḥam/Ullasaṇaḥim/
Ullasevi/Ullaseviṇu/
Ullaseppi/Ullaseppiṇu
Jivahim/Jivanti/Jivante/Jivire.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 9, study lesson 28 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(B) Make sentences by using the following Infinitives. By using your desired Personal Pronoun write all the alternatives of Verbal forms given in brackets in accordance with the Tenses as directed.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Khelaṇa (Rūsa) Pre. | 2. Kalahaṇahim̐ (Accha) Pre. |
| 3. Thakkevaṁ (Ghuma) Fu. | 4. Ullasevi (Jiva) Pre. |
| 5. Jaggaṇaham̐ (Ujjama) Imp. | 6. Maraṇahim̐ (Kulla) Pre. |
| 7. Uchalevi (Ujjama) Imp. | 8. Ullaseppi (Ghuma) Fu. |
| 9. Jujjhevaṁ (Bhida) Pre. | 10. Sayeppinu (Uṭṭha) Imp. |
| 11. Ghumeviṇu (Ullasa) Fu. | 12. Paḍaṇa (Kulla) Pre. |
| 13. Naccaṇaham̐ (Uṭṭha) Imp. | 14. Sayevaṁ (Ruva) Pre. |
| 15. Kullaṇa (Thā) Imp. | 16. Jiveppi (Ullasa) Fu. |
| 17. Ruvevi (Lukka) Pre. | 18. Sayeviṇu (Thā) Imp. |
| 19. Naccevaṁ (Lajja) Fu. | 20. Uṭṭhaṇaham̐ (Ujjama) Pre. |
| 21. Nhāevaṁ (Accha) Imp. | 22. Ullasaṇahim̐ (Khela) Imp. |
| 23. Lukkeppi (Ujjama) Fu. | 24. Thāaṇa (Accha) Imp. |
| 25. Jiveppiṇu (Ujjama) Fu. | 26. Jujjhevi (Uṭṭha) Pre. |
| 27. Thakkeviṇu (Nacca) Fu. | 28. Sayeppi (Thakka) Imp. |
| 29. Thakkeviṇu (Nacca) Pre. | 30. Kulleviṇu (Uṭṭha) Fu. |

Example : -

So Khelaṇa Rūsai/Rūsei/Rūsae

(C) (i). From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Infinitives to it. And make sentences by including the Infinitives and by adding the suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives of Verbal forms and Infinitives.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Amhe (Ullasa, Jiva) | 2. Te (Kalaha, Bhida) |
| 3. Tā (Thakka, Ghuma) | 4. Ham̐ (Jagga, Ujjama) |
| 5. Sā (Nacca, Uṭṭha) | 6. So (Mara, Kulla) |
| 7. Tā (Khela, Rūsa) | 8. Tuhum̐ (Saya, Ruva) |
| 9. Sā (Uṭṭha, Ujjama) | 10. Tumhaim̐ (Paḍa, Kulla) |

Example : -

Amhe Ullasevaṃ/Ullasaṇa/Ullasaṇahaṃ/Ullasaṇahiṃ/
 Ullasevi/Ullaseviṇu/Ullaseppi/Ullaseppiṇu
 Jivahuṃ/Jivamu/Jivama/Jivamo.

(C) (ii). From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Infinitives to it. And make sentences by including the Infinitives and by adding the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives of Verbal forms and Infinitives.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Te (Ghuma, Ullasa) | 2. Tuhum (Nhā, Thā) |
| 3. Amhe (Jiva, Ullasa) | 4. Tā (Thakka, Ghuma) |
| 5. Tumhaim (Lukka, Ujjama) | 6. Sā (Thakka, Nacca) |
| 7. So (Kulla, Uttha) | 8. Tā (Nacca, Lajja) |
| 9. Tā (Ullasa, Ghuma) | 10. Haum (Khela, Thā) |

Example : -

Te Ullasevaṃ/Ullasaṇa/Ullasaṇahaṃ/Ullasaṇahiṃ/
 Ullasevi/Ullaseviṇu/Ullaseppi/Ullaseppiṇu
 Ghumantu/Ghumentu.

(C) (iii). From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Infinitives to it. And make sentences by including the Infinitives and by adding the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives of Verbal forms and Infinitives.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Te (Jagga, Ujjama) | 2. Tumhaim (Saya, Uttha) |
| 3. Tuhum (Kulla, Thā) | 4. So (Nhā, Accha) |
| 5. Sā (Nacca, Uttha) | 6. Tā (Ullasa, Jiva) |

7. Tumhe (Hasa, Nacca) 8. Amhairn (Accha, Thā)
 9. Tuhum (Saya, Thakka) 10. Haurn (Ucchala, Ujjama)

Example : -

Te Jaggevaṃ/Jaggāṇa/Jaggāṇaḥam/Jaggāṇaḥim/
 Jaggevi/Jaggeviṇu/Jaggeppi/Jaggeppiṇu
 Ujjamesaḥim/Ujjamesanti/Ujjamihim/
 Ujjamihinti.

(D) Point out the Original Verbs and the Suffixes in the following Infinitives.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Hasaṇaḥam | 2. Lajjevi | 3. Ghumaṇa |
| 4. Ruvevaṃ | 5. Tadaphaḍaṇa | 6. Kalahaṇaḥim |
| 7. Uṭṭheppi | 8. Accheppiṇu | 9. Paḍevaṃ |
| 10. Mucchaṇa | 11. Bhidaṇaḥam | 12. Jujjhaṇaḥim |
| 13. Ucchaleppi | 14. Sayeviṇu | 15. Kullevi |
| 16. Ujjameppiṇu | 17. Khelevaṃ | 18. Naccaṇa |
| 19. Ullasaṇaḥim | 20. Mareppi | 21. Jivevaṃ |
| 22. Kaṃpaṇa | 23. Lukkevi | 24. Thāṇa |
| 25. Rūsaṇaḥam | 26. Jaggāṇaḥim | 27. Nhāevaṃ |
| 28. Jiveviṇu | 29. Hoṇa | 30. Sayevaṃ |
-

Example : -

	Original Verb	Suffix
Hasaṇaḥam	Hasa	aṇaḥam

Exercise 10

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the inflected Personal Pronouns, Absolutes, Infinitives and the Verbal forms.

1. Having rejoiced, you should live. 2. She gets up to dance.
3. They all will endeavour for jumping. 4. Having gone round, you tire.
5. He jumps to die. 6. Having laughed, you all should play.
7. Having waken up, we all get up. 8. Having played, I rejoice.
9. She will embarrass for dancing. 10. Having stayed, you all should bathe.
11. I shall get up for going round. 12. Having trembled, he faints.
13. Having quarrelled, they both will die. 14. You should stay to sit.
15. Having quarrelled, they both flounder. 16. Having laughed, I shall live.
17. Having embarrassed, she will dance. 18. Having sulked, you sleep.
19. They should endeavour to wake up. 20. They will rejoice for going round.
21. You should stay for getting up. 22. Having wept, she will sleep.
23. We shall go round for rejoicing. 24. They all hide to quarrel.
25. Having bathed, you should sleep. 26. Having danced, you tire.
27. Having sat, they all should play. 28. You wake up for getting up.
29. I get up to sleep. 30. Having rejoiced, she will go round.

Example :-

Having rejoiced, = Tuhum Ullasi/Ullasiu/Ullasivi/Ullasavi/
you should live Ullasevi/Ullasevīṇu/Ullaseppi/
Ullaseppiṇu
Jiva/Jivi/Jive/Jivu/Jivahi/Jivehi/Jivasu/Jivesu.

(B) Make sentences by using the following Participles. By using the your desired Personal Pronoun write all the alternatives of Verbal forms according to the Tenses as directed.

1. Ullasi (Jiva) Imp. 2. Naccanaham (Lajja) Fu.
3. Kampivi (Muccha) Pre. 4. Hasavi (Khela) Imp.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 10, study lessons 27 to 28 of "Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition".

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5. Ghumaṇahira (Ullasa) Fu. | 6. Nhāi (Saya) Imp. |
| 7. Hasana (Uṭṭha) Pre. | 8. Kheli (Ullasa) Pre. |
| 9. Ullasevaṇ (Ghuma) Fu. | 10. Accheppi (Khela) Imp. |
| 11. Sayevi (Uṭṭha) Pre. | 12. Ruveppina (Saya) Fu. |
| 13. Uṭṭhevinu (Gajja) Imp. | 14. Marevaṇ (Kulla) Pre. |
| 15. Thāavi (Nhā) Imp. | 16. Uccalaṇahira (Ujjama) Fu. |
| 17. Jaggevinu (Uṭṭha) Pre. | 18. Uṭṭhana (Thā) Imp. |
| 19. Lajjivi (Nacca) Pre. | 20. Jujjhevinu (Mara) Fu. |
| 21. Ujjamaṇa (Uṭṭha) Imp. | 22. Ghumi (Thā) Fu. |
| 23. Jivaṇa (Ujjama) Fu. | 24. Kalahivi (Ruva) Pre. |
| 25. Lukkavi (Accha) Imp. | 26. Khelaṇahira (Rūsa) Pre. |
| 27. Thakkeppi (Ghuma) Fu. | 28. Paḍiu (Ruva) Pre. |
| 29. Taḍaphaḍeppina (Mara) Fu. | 30. Ullasevi (Nacca) Imp. |

Example : -

Tuhura Ullasi **Jivi/Jivu/Jive/Jiva/Jivahi/
Jivehi/Jivasu/Jivesu.**

(C) (i). From the Verbs given in brackets choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of Absolutive or Infinitive to it. And make sentences by including the Absolutive or the Infinitive and by adding the suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb in accordance with the given Personal Pronoun. Write all the alternatives.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. So (Lajja, Nacca) | 2. Sā (Jujjha, Mara) |
| 3. Haura (Khela, Ullasa) | 4. Tuhura (Saya, Uṭṭha) |
| 5. Te (Mara, Kulla) | 6. Amhe (Khela, Accha) |
| 7. Tumhe (Ullasa, Ghuma) | 8. Tā (Kampa, Mara) |
| 9. So (Kalaha, Ruva) | 10. Tuhura (Paḍa, Ruva) |

Example : -

So **Lajji/Lajjitu/Lajjavi/Lajjivi/Lajjevi/Lajjevinu/Lajjeppi/
Lajjeppinu** Naccai/Naccai/Naccae.



(D) Point out the Original Verb and the suffixes in the following Participles. Mention their names.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Hasi | 2. Ghurnevam | 3. Mucchiu |
| 4. Sayevi | 5. Thāavi | 6. Taḍaphaḍaṇa |
| 7. Jujjhivi | 8. Naccaṇaham | 9. Utthevinu |
| 10. Kullaṇahim | 11. Rūsavi | 12. Paḍeppi |
| 13. Khelavi | 14. Lukkiu | 15. Marevam |
| 16. Acchi | 17. Kampana | 18. Thakkivi |
| 19. Jaggeppi | 20. Nhāaṇa | 21. Kalahavi |
| 22. Ullaṣaṇaham | 23. Darivi | 24. Jivevi |
| 25. Ujjamaṇahim | 26. Hoeppiṇu | 27. Ruvaṇa |
| 28. Ucchali | 29. Bhidaṇa | 30. Lajjevinu |

Example : -

	Original Verb	Suffix	Name of Participle
Hasi	Hasa	i	Absolutive

Exercise 11

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the Noun-forms, Participles and Verbal forms.

1. The dog barks. 2. The camel dances. 3. Son should rejoice.
4. The Human being grows old. 5. The ocean will dry up.
6. Maternal uncle should get up. 7. The Fire will burn. 8. The demon should die.
9. The cloth dries up. 10. The world will disappear.
11. The book should shine. 12. Pride vanishes. 13. Father-in-law should sit.
14. The friend should rejoice. 15. The sun rises.
16. The jewel shines. 17. Suffering should disappear. 18. The lion sits.
19. The house will fall. 20. The vow breaks. 21. The ocean should spread.
22. Grand father will tire. 23. Grandson should go round.
24. Pride should disappear. 25. Rāma rejoices. 26. The child will sulk.
27. Disgrace spreads. 28. The book falls. 29. Father gets up.
30. Husband's younger brother should go round. 31. God should rejoice.
32. The well will dry up. 33. The king should live.
34. The king laughs. 35. Hanumāna Jumps. 36. Death becomes.
37. The air spreads. 38. Water will drop. 39. Father should live.
40. Having dropped, the water spreads. 41. Having feared, the man dies.
42. The Grand-father should live to rejoice. 43. The child weeps to sleep.
44. Having risen, the sun will shine. 45. Having rejoiced, the maternal uncle should sit.
46. Having fled, the serpent will fall. 47. The grandson should get up to dance.
48. Having quarrelled, the son will embarrass.
49. The camel will dance for tiring.
50. Husband's younger brother should get up for going round.
51. Having fallen, the jewel breaks. 52. Having waken up, the father wanders happily.
53. Having fallen, the house will disappear.
54. Having burnt, the book disappears. 55. Having barked, the dog sits.
56. Having broken, the vow disappears.
57. The demon will jump for dying.

Example :-

The dog barks = **Kukkura/Kukkurā/Kukkuru/Kukkuro**
Bukkai/Bukkei/Bukkae.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 11, study lessons 29 to 30 of "Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition".



(C) (i). In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Kukkura (Bukka, Baisa) | 2. Piāmaha (Ghuma, Uṭṭha) |
| 3. Rayana (Paḍa, Tuṭṭa) | 4. Janera (Jagga, Kulla) |
| 5. Potta (Thakka, Ghuma) | 6. Ghara (Jala, Paḍa) |
| 7. Vaya (Gala, Nassa) | 8. Rahunaṇḍana (Harisa, Baisa) |
| 9. Paḍa (Jala, Khaya) | 10. Divāyara (Soha, Uga) |

Example : -

Kukkura/Kukkurā/	Bukki/Bukkiu/Bukkivi/Bukkavi/ Baisai/
Kukkuru/Kukkuro	Bukkevi/Bukkeviṇu/Bukkeppi/ Baisai/
	Bukkeppiṇu Baisae.

(C) (ii). In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Nara (Jiva, Harisa) | 2. Karaha (Thakka, Nacca) |
| 3. Diara (Ghuma, Uṭṭha) | 4. Janera (Harisa, Accha) |
| 5. Rayana (Soha, Uppajja) | 6. Salila (Sukka, Nijjhara) |
| 7. Māula (Kulla, Ujjama) | 8. Narinda (Harisa, Baisa) |
| 9. Bālaa (Nacca, Uṭṭha) | 10. Potta (Khela, Ujjama) |

Example : -

Nara/Narā Harisi/Harisiu/Harisavi/Harisiivi/ Jivau/Jiveu.
Naru/Naro Harisevi/Hariseviṇu/Hariseppi/
Hariseppiṇu

(C) (iii). In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Putta (Kalaha, Lajja) | 2. Rakkhasa (Kulla, Mara) |
| 3. Sappa (Uḍḍa, Paḍa) | 4. Salila (Pasara, Sukka) |
| 5. Divāyara (Soha, Uga) | 6. Paḍa (Jala, Nassa) |
| 7. Mārūa (Pasara, Uḍḍa) | 8. Dukkha (Uppajja, Khaya) |
| 9. Bālaa (Ruva, Saya) | |

Example : -

Putta/Puttā Kalahi/Kalahiu/Kalahavi/Kalahivi/ Lajjesa/Lajjesae/
Puttu/Putto Kalahevi/Kalaheviṇu/Kalaheppi/ Lajjihit/Lajjihie.
Kalaheppiṇu

(D) In the following a-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case-ending in each of following Nouns.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Narindu | 2. Karaho | 3. Hanuvantā |
| 4. Potta | 5. Kukkurū | 6. Gavvā |
| 7. Mitto | 8. Bālaa | 9. Piāmaho |
| 10. Narā | 11. Sappu | 12. Bhava |
| 13. Sāyaro | 14. Huavahu | 15. Paḍa |

16. Sīhā	17. Rāyaṇu	18. Dīaro
19. Āgamu	20. Mārūa	21. Kiyantā
22. Rakkhasu	23. Dukkḥā	24. Bappo
25. Gāmu	26. Rāyā	27. Dujjasu
28. Gharo	29. Vayu	30. Māula

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
Narindu	Third Person	Singular	Narinda	Masculine	u

Note -

Up to the exercise 10 the basis of the construction of sentences is Personal Pronouns. Make use of “**Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition**” as directed for the forms of the Personal Pronouns.

Personal Pronouns

1. See lesson 83 for the First Person Pronoun in three Genders. Page No. 200 **Amha**, (I) Personal Pronoun in the First Person.
2. See lesson 83 for the Second Person Pronoun in three Genders. Page No. 201 **Tumha**, (You) Personal Pronoun in the Second Person.
3. See lesson 83 for the Third Person Pronoun in Masculine Gender. Page No. 187 **Ta**, (He) Personal Pronoun in the Third Person.
4. See lesson 83 for the Third Person Pronoun in Neuter Gender. Page No. 188 **Ta**, (That) Personal Pronoun in the Third Person.
5. See lesson 83 for the Third Person Pronoun in Feminine Gender. Page No. 188 **Tā**, (She) Personal Pronoun in the Third Person.



8. All the nouns given in lesson 58 are i-ending Feminine. The declension of these will be according to **Mai** and it is given in the lesson 83 Page No. 184.
9. All the nouns given in lesson 58 are i-ending Feminine. The declension of these will be according to **Lacchī** and it is given in the lesson 83 Page No. 184.
10. All the nouns given in lesson 58 are u-ending and ū-ending Feminine. The declension of u-ending Feminine will be according to **Dheṇu** and ū-ending Feminine will be according to **Bahū** and they is given in the lesson 58 Page No. 185.
11. All the nouns given in lesson 58 are i-ending and ū-ending Masculine. The declension of i-ending Masculine will be according to **Gāmaṇi** and it is given in the lesson 83 and Page No. 180 and of ū-ending Masculine will be according to **Sayambhū** and it is given in the lesson 83 Page No. 181.

Exercise 12

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of the Noun-forms, Participles and Verbal forms.

1. Dogs bark. 2. Camels dance. 3. Sons should rejoice. 4. Human beings grow old. 5. Oceans will dry up. 6. Clouds thunder. 7. Demons should die. 8. Cloths dry up. 9. Books should shine. 10. Friends will rejoice. 11. Jewels shine. 12. Lions will sit. 13. Houses fall. 14. Grandsons should go round. 15. Children will sulk. 16. Books disappear. 17. Books fall. 18. Wells will dry up. 19. Kings laugh. 20. Vows shine. 21. Demons fear. 22. Sufferings vanish. 23. Sons should live. 24. Serpents will fly. 25. Maternal uncles should get up. 26. Demons will faint. 27. Human beings should endeavour. 28. Children weep. 29. Kings should rejoice. 30. Clouds will spread. 31. Houses will burn. 32. Books will disappear. 33. Sons get up. 34. Vows break. 35. Demons will run away. 36. Dogs quarrel. 37. Kings faint. 38. Children jump. 39. Grandsons should leap. 40. Human beings quarrel. 41. The children weep to sleep. 42. Having rejoiced, the maternal uncles should sit. 43. Having fled, the serpents will fall. 44. Having quarrelled, the sons embarrass. 45. The grandsons should get up to dance. 46. Having danced, the camels will tire. 47. Having fallen, the jewels break. 48. Having burnt, the houses will fall. 49. Having barked, the dogs quarrel. 50. The demons will jump to die. 51. Having rejoiced, the sons should live. 52. Having emanated, the human beings should rejoice. 53. Having leaped, the children should jump. 54. The grandsons should endeavour to dance. 55. Having rejoiced, the kings should sit. 56. Having fainted, the demons will die. 57. Having run away, the children should play. 58. Having danced, the sons tire.

Example :-

Dogs bark = Kukkura/Kukkurā **Bukkahim/Bukkanti/
Bukkante/Bukkire**

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 12, study lesson 31 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(B) In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by using a-ending Masculine Nouns in Nominative case Plural Number according to the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms and Verbal forms.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Narinda (Hasa) Pre. | 2. Putta (Harisa) Imp. |
| 3. Sāyara (Sukka) Fu. | 4. Gavva (Gala) Imp. |
| 5. Mitta (Ullasa) Fu. | 6. Dlara (Ghuma) Pre. |
| 7. Bālaa (Kanda) Fu. | 8. Nara (Jara) Pre. |
| 9. Māula (Uṭṭha) Imp. | 10. Ghara (Paḍa) Fu. |
| 11. Paḍa (Sukka) Pre. | 12. Vaya (Tuṭṭa) Pre. |
| 13. Karaha (Palā) Fu. | 14. Kukkura (Bukka) Pre. |
| 15. Gantha (Jala) Pre. | 16. Jaṇera (Saya) Fu. |
| 17. Potta (Khela) Imp. | 18. Āgama (Soha) Imp. |
| 19. Sappa (Uḍḍa) Pre. | 20. Kūva (Sukka) Pre. |
| 21. Rayaṇa (Uppajja) Pre. | 22. Rāya (Ujjama) Imp. |
| 23. Siha (Baisa) Pre. | 24. Duha (Nassa) Imp. |
| 25. Rakkhasa (Mara) Fu. | 26. Karaha (Nacca) Pre. |
| 27. Rayaṇa (Soha) Fu. | 28. Nara (Ujjama) Imp. |
| 29. Gantha (Nassa) Fu. | 30. Putta (Karipa) Pre. |
| 31. Rāya (Harisa) Imp. | 32. Duha (Gala) Fu. |
| 33. Ghara (Jala) Pre. | 34. Sappa (Vala) Fu. |
| 35. Potta (Kulla) Imp. | 36. Putta (Ucchala) Imp. |
| 37. Mitta (Uṭṭha) Imp. | 38. Māula (Dara) Pre. |
| 39. Rakkhasa (Muccha) Fu. | |

Example : -

Narinda/Narindā Hasahim/Hasanti/ Hasante/Hasire.

(C) (i). In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kukkura (Bukka, Baisa) | 2. Rayana (Paḍa, Tuṭṭa) |
| 3. Ghara (Jala, Paḍa) | 4. Potta (Thakka, Ghuma) |
| 5. Vaya (Gala, Nassa) | 6. Paḍa (Jala, Khaya) |
| 7. Bālaa (Saya, Kanda) | 8. Nara (Uppajja, Mara) |
| 9. Putta (Nacca, Thakka) | 10. Rakkhasa (Mara, Kulla) |

Example : -

Kukkura/Kukkura Baisi/Baisiḥ/Baisavi/Baisivi/Baiseppi/
Baiseppiḥ/Baisevi/Baiseviḥ Bukkahira/Bukkanti/Bukkante/
Bukkire.

(C) (ii). In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Nara (Jiva, Harisa) | 2. Karaha (Thakka, Nacca) |
| 3. Diara (Ghuma, Utṭha) | 4. Rayana (Soha, Uppajja) |
| 5. Potta (Nacca, Utṭha) | 6. Māula (Kulla, Ujjama) |
| 7. Narinda (Harisa, Baisa) | 8. Bālaa (Nacca, Utṭha) |
| 9. Putta (Khela, Ujjama) | 10. Bālaa (Palā, Khela) |

Example : -

Nara/Narā Harisevaṃ/Harisaṇa/Harisaṇahaṃ/Harisaṇahim/
Hariseppi/Hariseppiṇu/Harisevi/Hariseviṇu Jivantu/Jiventu.

(C) (iii). In the following a-ending Masculine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Putta (Kalaha, Lajja) | 2. Rakkhasa (Kulla, Mara) |
| 3. Sappa (Uḍḍa, Paḍa) | 4. Paḍa (Jala, Nassa) |
| 5. Dukkha (Uppajja, Khaya) | 6. Bālaa (Ruva, Saya) |
| 7. Karaha (Nacca, Thakka) | 8. Rayana (Paḍa, Tuṭṭa) |
| 9. Bālaa (Palā, Khela) | |

Example : -

Putta/Puttā Kalahi/Kalahiṇu/Kalahivi/Kalahavi/Kalahevi/
Kalaheviṇu/Kalaheppi/Kalaheppiṇu Lajjesahim/Lajjesanti/
Lajjihim/Lajjihinti.

(D) In the following a-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case-ending in each of following Nouns.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Narinda | 2. Karaha | 3. Pottā |
| 4. Kukkura | 5. Gavvā | 6. Mitta |
| 7. Bālaa | 8. Piṇmahā | 9. Nara |
| 10. Sappā | 11. Bhava | 12. Sāyarā |

Exercise 13

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of inflected a-ending Neuter Nouns, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. The wealth increases. 2. Rice will grow. 3. Wine should separate.
4. The government will spread. 5. Addictions should disappear.
6. The small bundle falls down. 7. Pleasure should increase. 8. Milk will drop. 9. Suffering should decrease. 10. States should endeavour.
11. Youth blooms. 12. Moral conduct should shine.
13. The sky roars. 14. Detachment should increase. 15. The citizen will sleep.
16. The aircraft should fly. 17. The paper dries up.
18. The sneeze decreases. 19. The state mistakes. 20. The truth should bloom.
21. Wood will burn. 22. Water may drop. 23. The song should shine.
24. The gambling should separate. 25. Grass grows. 26. Water drops.
27. Food should decrease. 28. The fear should disappear. 29. Blood drops.
30. The field burns. 31. The cloth will dry up.
32. Wood burns. 33. Food will increase.
34. Clarified butter trickles. 35. The head aches. 36. Rice grows.
37. The forest disappears. 38. Moral conduct shines. 39. The cloth will burn.
40. Water will drop. 41. Having bloomed, beauty appears.
42. Having vanished, the thread breaks. 43. The citizen should endeavour to wake up.
44. Having stayed, the aircraft will fly.
45. The state quarrels to spread. 46. Having stayed the citizen will appear.
47. Having shined, the song will appear. 48. The citizen should endeavour for jumping.
49. The government enthuses for endeavouring. 50. Having increased, the knowledge should appear.
51. Having grown, the rice increases. 52. The mind should calm down.
53. Having broken, the thread will disappear. 54. Having dropped, the milk spreads.
55. Having decreased, the debt disappears. 56. The citizen plays for rejoicing.

Example :-

The wealth increases. =	Dhaṇa/Dhaṇā/ Dhaṇu	Vaḍḍhai/Vaḍḍhei/ Vaḍḍhae.
-------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------------

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 13, study lessons 33-34 of "Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition".



(C) (i). In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sutta (Gala, Tuṭṭa) | 2. Ruva (Viasa, Phura) |
| 3. Rajja (Cukka, Khijja) | 4. Maṇa (Lobha, Kila) |
| 5. Dhanna (Uga, Vaḍḍha) | 6. Dhaṇa (Jagaḍa, Hava) |
| 7. Khira (Cua, Pasara) | 8. Riṇa (Ghaṭa, Naṣsa) |
| 9. Sāsana (Ceṭṭha, Ucchaha) | 10. Nayarajana (Harisa, Khela) |

Example : -

Sutta/Suttā/Suttu Gali/Galiu/Galavi/Galivi/Galevi/
Galeviṇu/Galeppi/Galeppiṇu Tuṭṭai/Tutteṭi/Tutteṭae.

(C) (ii). In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Nayarajana (Jāgara, Ceṭṭha) | 2. Nāna (Vaḍḍha, Phura) |
| 3. Maṇa (Khela, Rama) | 4. Sāsana (Vaḍḍha, Pasara) |
| 5. Dhanna (Uga, Soha) | 6. Majja (Chuṭṭa, Naṣsa) |
| 7. Sacca (Phura, Soha) | 8. Nayarajana (Ṭhā, Vijja) |
| 9. Kamma (Ghaṭa, Naṣsa) | 10. Vimāna (Uḍḍa, Soha) |

Example : -

Nayarajana/Nayarajanā/Nayarajanu Jāgarevam/
Jāgarana/Jāgaranaḥm/Jāgaranaḥim/Jāgarevi/Jāgareviṇu/
Jāgareppi/Jāgareppiṇu Cetṭhau/Cetṭheu.

(C) (iii). In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Vimāṇa (Citṭha, Uḍḍa) | 2. Nayarajana (Jāgara, Ujjama) |
| 3. Sutta (Tuṭṭa, Nassa) | 4. Gāṇa (Guṇja, Phura) |
| 5. Nayarajana (Vijja, Baisa) | 6. Vaṇa (Jala, Khaya) |
| 7. Tina (Uga, Vaddha) | 8. Udaga (Cua, Pasara) |
| 9. Sila (Phura, Soha) | 10. Rajja (Pasara, Vaddha) |

Example : -

Vimāṇa/Vimāṇā/Vimāṇu Citṭhi/Citṭhiu/Citṭhavi/Citṭhivi/
Citṭhevi/Citṭheviṇu/Citṭheppi/Citṭheppiṇu
Uḍḍesai/Uḍḍesae/Uḍḍihii/Uḍḍihie.

(D) In the following a-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case-ending in each of following Nouns.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Dhaṇu | 2. Maṇa | 3. Khetṭā |
| 4. Sāsaṇa | 5. Pattu | 6. Sokkhā |
| 7. Sila | 8. Nayarajana | 9. Bhayu |
| 10. Veraggu | 11. Rattā | 12. Majju |

13. Suttā	14. Vimāṇā	15. Rajja
16. Chikku	17. Lakkuḍu	18. Udagā
19. Tīṇu	20. Bhoyanā	21. Suha
22. Jovvaṇu	23. Kammu	24. Nānā
25. Asaṇu	26. Vattha	27. Kaṭṭhā
28. Bīa	29. Rīṇu	30. Sira

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
Dhaṇu	Third Person	Singular	Dhaṇa	Neuter	u

Exercise 14

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of inflected a-ending Neuter Nouns, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. The wealth should increase. 2. Addictions disappear. 3. Small bundles fall down. 4. Papers burn. 5. States endeavour. 6. Citizens will sleep. 7. Aircrafts may fly. 8. Papers dry up. 9. Sneezes decrease. 10. Woods will burn. 11. Citizens grieve. 12. Songs will shine. 13. States mistake. 14. Papers may dry up. 15. Forests disappear. 16. Threads decrease. 17. Fears will disappear. 18. Rice grow. 19. Addictions should disappear. 20. Songs shine. 21. The small bundle may fall down. 22. Rice will grow. 23. The citizen should endeavour. 24. Woods burn. 25. Forests burn. 26. Small bundles will fall down. 27. Rice may grow. 28. Fears should disappear. 29. Aircrafts fall. 30. The citizen should run away. 31. Aircrafts will fly. 32. Threads break. 33. Cloths burn. 34. Citizens jump. 35. Fields disappear. 36. States shine. 37. Seeds grow. 38. Having burnt, the threads will disappear. 39. Having mistaken, the citizens grieve. 40. Seeds will grow to increase. 41. Having grown, the rice increases. 42. The citizens enthuse to wake up. 43. Having burnt, the woods disappear. 44. Having thundered, the clouds appear. 45. Having decreased, the debt will disappear. 46. Having fallen down, the small bundles fall. 47. Having enthused, the states endeavour. 48. The citizens get up to dance. 49. The states quarrel to spread. 50. Having appeared, the citizens will rejoice. 51. Having fallen, the aircrafts disappear. 52. Having endeavoured, the citizens should play. 53. Having stayed, the aircrafts will fly. 54. Having grown, the seeds increase. 55. Having burnt, the papers disappear. 56. Having jumped, the citizens run away. 57. Having dried up, the cloths burn.

Example : -

The wealth should increase = Dhaṇa/Dhaṇā/Dhaṇairm/ Dhaṇāirm
Vaḍḍhantu/Vaḍḍhentu

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 14, study lesson 35 of "Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition".

(B) In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by using a-ending Neuter Nouns in Nominative case Plural Number according to the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms and Verbal forms.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Imp. | 2. Vasana (Nassa) Pre. |
| 3. Dhana (Vaddha) Imp. | 4. Poṭṭala (Luḍha) Pre. |
| 5. Rajja (Ceṭṭha) Imp. | 6. Nayarajana (Lotṭa) Imp. |
| 7. Lakkuḍa (Jala) Fu. | 8. Nayarajana (Khijja) Imp. |
| 9. Patta (Sukka) Imp. | 10. Chikka (Ghaṭa) Pre. |
| 11. Gāṇa (Guṇja) Fu. | 12. Vattha (Soha) Imp. |
| 13. Dhanna (Uga) Pre. | 14. Khetta (Vaddha) Fu. |
| 15. Vasana (Nassa) Imp. | 16. Gāṇa (Guṇja) Pre. |
| 17. Poṭṭala (Luḍha) Imp. | 18. Patta (Sukka) Pre. |
| 19. Bhaya (Khaya) Fu. | 20. Nayarajana (Khijja) Pre. |
| 21. Rajja (Cukka) Pre. | 22. Sokkha (Vaddha) Pre. |
| 23. Dhanna (Uga) Fu. | 24. Nayarajana (Ceṭṭha) Pre. |
| 25. Lakkuḍa (Jala) Pre. | 26. Nayarajana (Vasa) Fu. |
| 27. Poṭṭala (Luḍha) Fu. | 28. Dhanna (Uga) Imp. |
| 29. Vaṇa (Khaya) Fu. | 30. Bhaya (Nassa) Imp. |
| 31. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Pre. | 32. Sāsana (Pasara) Imp. |
| 33. Nayarajana (Palā) Imp. | 34. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Fu. |
| 35. Sutta (Tuṭṭa) Pre. | 36. Vattha (Jala) Pre. |
| 37. Nayarajana (Kulla) Imp. | 38. Khetta (Nassa) Pre. |
| 39. Majja (Nassa) Imp. | 40. Bīa (Uga) Fu. |

Example : -

Vimāṇa/Vimāṇā/Vimāṇairṃ/Vimāṇāirṃ **Uḍḍantu/Uḍḍentu**

(C) (i). In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dhanna (Uga, Vaddha) | 2. Nayarajana (Cukka, Khijja) |
| 3. Gana (Guṇja, Phura) | 4. Pottala (Ludha, Pada) |
| 5. Rajja (Pasara, Jagaḍa) | 6. Vimāna (Paḍa, Nassa) |
| 7. Bia (Uga, Vaddha) | 8. Nayarajana (Kudda, Palā) |
| 9. Vattha (Gala, Khaya) | 10. Nayarajana (Harisa, Vijja) |

Example : -

Dhanna/Dhannā/Dhannaim/Dhannāim Ugi/Uglu/Ugavi/Uglvi/
Ugevi/Ugeviṇu/Ugeppi/Ugeppiṇu Vaddhahim/Vaddhanti/
Vaddhante/Vaddhire.

(C) (ii). In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Nayarajana (Nacca, Uttha) | 2. Vasaṇa (Chutṭa, Nassa) |
| 3. Bhaya (Nassa, Palā) | 4. Gana (Guṇja, Pasara) |
| 5. Vimāna (Citṭha, Uḍḍa) | 6. Nayarajana (Jāgara, Cetṭha) |
| 7. Sāsana (Vaddha, Pasara) | 8. Dhanna (Uga, Soha) |
| 9. Rajja (Vasa, Pasara) | 10. Khira (Cua, Pasara) |

Example : -

Nayarajana/Nayarajāṇā/Nayarajāṇaim/Nayarajāṇāim **Uṭṭhi/**
Uṭṭhiu/Uṭṭhavi/Uṭṭhivi/Uṭṭhevi/Uṭṭheviṇu/Uṭṭheppi/
Uṭṭheppiṇu Naccantu/Naccentu.

(C) (iii). In the following a-ending Neuter Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Vimāṇa (Ciṭṭha, Uḍḍa) | 2. Nayarajana (Ṭha, Vijja) |
| 3. Gāṇa (Guṇja, Phura) | 4. Rīṇa (Ghaṭa, Nassa) |
| 5. Sutta (Gala, Tuṭṭa) | 6. Bīa (Vaḍḍha, Uga) |
| 7. Lakkuḍa (Jala, Nassa) | 8. Gāṇa (Viasa, Phura) |
| 9. Nayarajana (Jāgara, Cetṭha) | 10. Vasana (Chutṭa, Nassa) |

Example : -

Vimāṇa/Vimāṇā/Vimāṇaim/Vimāṇāim **Ciṭṭhi/Ciṭṭhiu/Ciṭṭhavi/**
Ciṭṭhivi/Ciṭṭhevi/Ciṭṭheviṇu/Ciṭṭheppi/Ciṭṭheppiṇu
Uddesahim/Uddesanti/Uddihihim/Uddihinti.

(D) In the following a-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case-ending in each of following Nouns.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Dhana | 2. Khetṭā | 3. Sāsaṇa |
| 4. Pattāim | 5. Lakkuḍa | 6. Sokkhāim |
| 7. Nayarajāṇā | 8. Rajjāim | 9. Bhayaaim |
| 10. Vasanaaim | 11. Rattā | 12. Tiṇāim |

13. Bhoyaṇairṃ	14. Nāṇairṃ	15. Suttairṃ
16. Bia	17. Sāsaṇairṃ	18. Gāṇairṃ
19. Pottalāirṃ	20. Chikkā	21. Dhannāirṃ
22. Vatthairṃ	23. Kammā	24. Nayarajaṇairṃ
25. Dhaṇairṃ	26. Sāsaṇā	27. Rajjā
28. Pottalā	29. Chikkairṃ	30. Vatthā

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
Dhaṇa	Third Person	Singular/ Plural	Dhaṇa	Neuter	0

Exercise 15

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. Mother rejoices. 2. Faith should increase. 3. Education will spread. 4. Sister deteriorates. 5. Hunger should calm down. 6. Speech tires. 7. Wine should separate. 8. Thirst will occur. 9. The order appears. 10. Daughter should rejoice. 11. The river will dry up. 12. The wealth decreases. 13. Wisdom should succeed. 14. The desire will calm down. 15. The cave will disappear. 16. Wife fears. 17. Speech should appear. 18. Compassion separates. 19. The Ganges spreads. 20. Reputation should increase. 21. Examination will occur. 22. Thirst occurs. 23. The woman should enthuse. 24. Sitā will delay. 25. The sleep should decrease. 26. The woman should mortify. 27. Daughter coughs. 28. Praise will spread. 29. The pit increases. 30. The Yamunā will dry up. 31. Intelligence should bloom. 32. Daughter vomits. 33. The girl will rejoice. 34. Daughter sleeps. 35. Desire should decrease. 36. The night occurs to sleep. 37. The Narmadā will spread. 38. Splendour should increase. 39. Daughter should breathe. 40. Sitā shines. 41. Splendour disappears. 42. Having feared, the daughter sleeps. 43. Having calmed down, the sister should sit. 44. Husband's sister will stop to go round. 45. Having whined, the daughter weeps. 46. Having increased, the education should spread. 47. Having delayed, the girl comes down. 48. Having calmed, the daughter sleeps. 49. Having stayed, wife should sleep. 50. Having vomited, the mother calms down. 51. Having enthused, the woman should endeavour. 52. Having decreased, the desire should calm down. 53. Having deteriorated, husband's sister jumps. 54. The daughter should stop for sitting. 55. Having increased, the wealth shines.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 15, study lessons 37 to 38 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.



Example : -

Gaṅgā/Gaṅga **Pasarai/Pasarei/Pasarae.**

(C) (i). In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Suyā (Bīha, Loṭṭa) | 2. Naṇandā (Gaḍayada, Ruva) |
| 3. Kannā (Cīrāva, Ūtara) | 4. Dhūā (Cīrāva, Ruva) |
| 5. Māyā (Vama, Uvasama) | 6. Kannā (Uvasama, Uvavisa) |
| 7. Sasā (Khāsa, Vama) | 8. Mahilā (Chijja, Kudḍa) |
| 9. Jāā (Ussasa, Thambha) | 10. Jhumpaḍā (Vasa, Ho) |

Example : -

Suyā/Suya **Bihi/Bihīu/Bihavi/Bihīvi/Bihevi/Biheviṇu/Biheppi/Biheppiṇu** Loṭṭai/Loṭṭei/Loṭṭae.

(C) (ii). In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sasā (Uvasama, Uvavisa) | 2. Sikkhā (Vaḍḍha, Pasara) |
| 3. Jāā (Cīṭṭha, Loṭṭa) | 4. Mahilā (Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha) |
| 5. Tanhā (Ghaṭa, Uvasama) | 6. Tanayā (Uvavisa, Thambha) |
| 7. Kannā (Loṭṭa, Uṭṭha) | 8. Kamalā (Vaḍḍha, Soha) |
| 9. Sasā (Harisa, Ūtara) | 10. Dhūā (Thambha, Kila) |



13. Mahilā	14. Tisa	15. Ṇisā
16. Kaha	17. Gaṇḡa	18. Ahilāsā
19. Tanhā	20. Sohā	21. Jhumpaḍā
22. Sarlā	23. Ṇaṇandā	24. Sīya
25. Jarā	26. Ṇiddā	27. Pasaṁsā
28. Jāā	29. Saddha	30. Mehā

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
Parikkhā	Third Person	Singular	Parikkhā	Feminine	0

Example : -

Mothers rejoice = Māyā/Māya/Māyāo/Māyao/Māyāu/Māyau
Harisahim/ Harisanti/Harisante/Harisire.

(B) In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by using ā-ending Feminine Nouns in Nominative case Plural Number according to the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives are Noun forms and Verbal forms.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Dhūā (Ūtara) Pre. | 2. Mahilā (Harisa) Imp. |
| 3. Sikkhā (Pasara) Fu. | 4. Māyā (Harisa) Pre. |
| 5. Suyā (Harisa) Imp. | 6. Jhumpaḍā (Soha) Pre. |
| 7. Parikkhā (Hava) Fu. | 8. Taṇayā (Khāsa) Pre. |
| 9. Sasā (Thambha) Fu. | 10. Naṇandā (Ussasa) Fu. |
| 11. Kannā (Palā) Imp. | 12. Vāyā (Phura) Imp. |
| 13. Māyā (Vama) Pre. | 14. Guhā (Khaya) Fu. |
| 15. Jāā (Uvavisa) Imp. | 16. Vāyā (Sijjha) Pre. |
| 17. Sariā (Sukka) Fu. | 18. Ahilāsā (Uvasama) Imp. |
| 19. Suyā (Gaḍayada) Pre. | 20. Kalasiyā (Luḍha) Pre. |
| 21. Māyā (Cetṭha) Imp. | 22. Sasā (Jagaḍa) Fu. |
| 23. Jāā (Jāgara) Imp. | 24. Kannā (Chijja) Pre. |
| 25. Naṇandā (Citrāva) Fu. | 26. Parikkhā (Hava) Pre. |
| 27. Kannā (Uvavisa) Fu. | 28. Suyā (Biha) Fu. |
| 29. Māyā (Khijja) Pre. | 30. Dhūā (Kanda) Pre. |
| 31. Taṇayā (Ūtara) Imp. | 32. Sariā (Sukka) Pre. |
| 33. Ahilāsā (Vadḍha) Pre. | 34. Kalasiyā (Tuṭṭa) Fu. |
| 35. Sasā (Harisa) Imp. | 36. Suyā (Thambha) Imp. |
| 37. Mahilā (Viija) Fu. | 38. Kannā (Lobha) Pre. |

Example : -

Dhūā/Dhūa/Dhūāu/Dhūau/Dhūāo/Dhūao Ūtarahīm/Ūtaranti/
Ūtarante/Ūtarire.

(C) (i). In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sasā (Kila, Jagadā) | 2. Kannā (Bīha, Ūtara) |
| 3. Dhūā (Kanda, Uvasama) | 4. Māyā (Vama, Uvasama) |
| 5. Suyā (Bīha, Loṭṭa) | 6. Naṇandā (Chijja, Kanda) |
| 7. Taṇayā (Kanda, Cīrāva) | 8. Jhumpaḍā (Vasa, Ho) |
| 9. Mahilā (Thambha, Uvavisa) | 10. Kannā (Nacca, Thakka) |

Example : -

Sasā/Sasa/Sasāo/Sasao/Sasāu/Sasau Kilevaṃ/Kilaṇa/
Kilaṇahaṃ/Kilaṇahīm/Kilevī/Kilevīṇu/Kileppī/Kileppīṇu
Jagadāhīm/Jagadanti/Jagadante/Jagadire.

(C) (ii). In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Māyā (Harisa, Jīva) | 2. Jāā (Loṭṭa, Cīṭṭha) |
| 3. Sasā (Jāgara, Ceṭṭha) | 4. Naṇandā (Thakka, Ghuma) |

5. Suyā (Thambha, Uvavisa) 6. Taṇhā (Ghaṭa, Uvasama)
7. Sikkhā (Vaḍḍha, Pasara) 8. Māyā (Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha)
9. Sasā (Uvasama, Uvavisa) 10. Dhūā (Rama, Kila)

Example : -

Māyā/Māya/Māyāu/Māyau/Māyāo/Māyao Harisi/Harisiu/
Harisavi/Harisivi/Harisevi/Hariseviṇu/Hariseppi/
Hariseppiṇu Jivantu/Jiventu.

(C) (iii). In the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences, use ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative case Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Kannā (Loṭṭa, Uṭṭha) | 2. Sasā (Harisa, Ghuma) |
| 3. Dhūā (Kila, Rama) | 4. Sikkhā (Vaḍḍha, Pasara) |
| 5. Guhā (Jala, Nassa) | 6. Suyā (Bīha, Kanda) |
| 7. Jāā (Bīha, Palā) | 8. Mahilā (Jāgara, Uṭṭha) |
| 9. Jhumpaḍā (Vasa, Ho) | 10. Nanandā (Jagaḍa, Kanda) |

Example : -

Kannā/Kanna/Kannāu/Kannau/Kannāo/Kannao Loṭṭi/Loṭṭiu/
Loṭṭavi/Loṭṭivi/Loṭṭevi/Loṭṭeviṇu/Loṭṭeppi/Loṭṭeppiṇu
Uṭṭhesahim/Uṭṭhesanti/Uṭṭhibihim/Uṭṭhihinti.

(D) In the following ā-ending Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original Noun, Gender and Case -ending in each of the following Nouns.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Siyā | 2. Parikkhau | 3. Māyāo |
| 4. Kahāu | 5. Taṇayao | 6. Ahilāsa |



Exercise 17

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns, Verbal forms and Participles.

1. The camel sits. 2. The aircraft may fly. 3. Examination will occur.
4. The dog barks. 5. The government should spread. 6. Girls will dance.
7. Books burn. 8. Pleasure should increase. 9. Sister vomits.
10. The king should rejoice. 11. The small bundle falls down.
12. The small earthen water pots break. 13. Grandson should rejoice.
14. Citizens will wake up. 15. The wealth increases.
16. Clouds thunder. 17. Detachment should increase. 18. Desire will calm down.
19. The cloth dries up. 20. Beauty will bloom.
21. Education will spread. 22. Maternal uncle should get up.
23. Water drops. 24. Rivers will dry up. 25. Disgrace spreads.
26. Suffering should decrease. 27. Caves will disappear. 28. Vows shine.
29. Knowledge should succeed. 30. Sisters will stay.
31. Son trembles. 32. Moral conduct shines. 33. Thirst will occur.
34. Demons should die. 35. Seeds will grow. 36. Women should enthuse.
37. Lions run away. 38. The truth should bloom.
39. Speech tires. 40. Having jumped, the demons die. 41. The citizen will endeavour to wake up.
42. Daughter rejoices. 43. Having wept, the children will sleep.
44. Having stayed, the aircraft will fly.
45. Having decreased, the desire may calm down. 46. Having risen, the sun shines.
47. Man should endeavour for living. 48. The daughter will rejoice for playing.
49. Having tired, the maternal uncles sit. 50. Having burnt, the thread disappears.
51. Having delayed, the girl comes down. 52. Having fallen, the jewel will break.
53. The state quarrels to spread. 54. Having stayed, the daughter will get up.
55. Having burnt, the books disappear. 56. Having endeavoured, the citizens should play.

Example :

The camel sits = Karaha/Karahā/Karahu/Karaho **Acchai/Acchei/Acchae.**

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 17, study lessons 29 to 39 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(B) In the following Nouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences Nominative Singular or Plural Number and use Tense as directed. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms and Verbal forms.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Kukkura (Bukka) Pre. | 2. Patta (Sukka) Imp. |
| 3. Sikkhā (Pasara) Fu. | 4. Potta (Nacca) Pre. |
| 5. Lakkuḍa (Jala) Imp. | 6. Ahilāsā (Uvasama) Fu. |
| 7. Parikkhā (Hava) Fu. | 8. Vattha (Sukka) Imp. |
| 9. Putta (Kuṭṭa) Pre. | 10. Māyā (Thambha) Fu. |
| 11. Salila (Cua) Imp. | 12. Vaya (Gala) Pre. |
| 13. Ghara (Paḍa) Pre. | 14. Sāsana (Pasara) Imp. |
| 15. Mehā (Viasa) Fu. | 16. Meha (Gajja) Pre. |
| 17. Rajja (Ceṭṭha) Imp. | 18. Kannā (Cirāva) Fu. |
| 19. Māula (Palā) Pre. | 20. Jovvaṇa (Viasa) Pre. |
| 21. Kamalā (Ghaṭa) Pre. | 22. Dukkha (Gala) Imp. |
| 23. Veragga (Vaḍḍha) Imp. | 24. Paṇṇā (Sijjha) Imp. |
| 25. Huavaha (Jala) Fu. | 26. Rajja (Ucchaha) Fu. |
| 27. Tisā (Lagga) Fu. | 28. Mehā (Viasa) Pre. |
| 29. Vimāna (Uḍḍa) Pre. | 30. Āgama (Soha) Imp. |
| 31. Vāyā (Sijjha) Pre. | 32. Nayarajana (Ceṭṭha) Imp. |
| 33. Mahilā (Ucchaha) Imp. | 34. Nara (Ujjama) Fu. |
| 35. Bia (Uga) Fu. | 36. Guhā (Nassa) Fu. |
| 37. Dujjasa (Pasara) Pre. | 38. Sila (Soha) Imp. |
| 39. Karaha (Nacca) Pre. | |

Example : -

Kukkura/Kukkurā/Kukkuru/Kukkuro **Bukkal/Bukkel/Bukkae.**

(C) (i). In the following Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences use Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number or Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kukkura (Bukka, Uvavisa) | 2. Salila (Cua, Pasara) |
| 3. Sasā (Khāsa, Vama) | 4. Nara (Uppajja, Mara) |
| 5. Gāṇa (Guṇja, Phura) | 6. Suyā (Loṭṭa, Kanda) |
| 7. Diara (Vala, Uvavisa) | 8. Vaya (Gala, Nassa) |
| 9. Jhumpaḍā (Vasa, Ho) | 10. Vasana (Chutṭa, Nassa) |

Example : -

Kukkura/Kukkurā/Kukkuru/Kukkuro Bukki/Bukkiu/Bukkavi/
Bukkivi/Bukkevi/Bukkeviṇu/Bukkeppi/Bukkeppiṇu
Uvavisal/Uvavisei/Uvavisae.

(C) (ii). In the following Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences use Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number or Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rahuṇandana (Harisa, Accha) | 2. Rajja (Pasara, Soha) |
| 3. Gāṇa (Guṇja, Phura) | 4. Mahilā (Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha) |
| 5. Gāma (Vasa, Pasara) | 6. Vasana (Chutṭa, Nassa) |
| 7. Jaṇera (Hasa, Jiva) | 8. Divāyara (Soha, Uga) |
| 9. Sasā (Uvasama, Uvavisa) | 10. Sikkhā (Vaḍḍha, Pasara) |

Example : -

Rahunaṇḍaṇa/Rahunaṇḍaṇā/Rahunaṇḍaṇu/Rahunaṇḍaṇo
Harisi/Harisiu/Harisavi/Harisivi/Harisevi/Hariseviṇu/
Hariseppi/Hariseppiṇu Acchau/Accheu.

(C) (iii). In the following Nouns and two Verbs in brackets are given. For making sentences use Nouns in the Nominative case Singular Number or Plural Number, choose any one Verb for adding the suffixes of the Absolutive or Infinitive to it, and add the suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb. Write all the alternatives of Noun forms, Verbal forms and Participles.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sutta (Gala, Tutṭa) | 2. Rayana (Paḍa, Tutṭa) |
| 3. Vimāṇa (Ṭha, Uḍḍa) | 4. Dhūā (Thambha, Citta) |
| 5. Suyā (Khela, Rama) | 6. Sasā (Harisa, Kila) |
| 7. Ghara (Paḍa, Nassa) | 8. Udaga (Sukka, Nijjhara) |
| 9. Gantha (Jala, Nassa) | 10. Mahilā (Ucchaha, Cetṭha) |
-

Example : -

Sutta/Suttā/Suttu Galli/Galiu/Galavi/Galivi/Galevi/Galeviṇu/
Galeppi/Galeppiṇu Tutṭesai/Tutṭesae/Tutṭihii/Tutṭihie.

(D) In the following Nouns are given alongwith Case-endings. Point out the Person, Number, Original form, Gender and Case-ending in each of the following Nouns.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Sokkhaṛṇ | 2. Sasā | 3. Putto |
| 4. Vimāṇu | 5. Taṇayāu | 6. Vayā |
| 7. Rajjāṛṇ | 8. Māya | 9. Sappu |
| 10. Lakkuḍu | 11. Mehāo | 12. Āgamo |
| 13. Sāsaṇā | 14. Parikkhā | 15. Paramesaro |

16. Chikku	17. Suyao	18. Rayaanā
19. Vatthairṇ	20. Āṇa	21. Dujjasu
22. Bhoyaṇu	23. Rāyā	24. Sariyau
25. Khetṭu	26. Karuṇā	27. Bhavo
28. Sāyarā	29. Dhaṇairṇ	30. Udaga

Example -

	Person	Number	Original Noun	Gender	Case ending
Sokkhaiṇ	Third Person	Plural	Sokkha	Neuter	irṇ

Exercise 18

Past Participle

In the exercises 1 to 17, the suffixes of the Present Tense, Imperative and the Future Tense along with the suffixes of the Absolutive and Infinitive have been dwelt upon. But in Apabhramśa there do not exist any independent suffixes for dealing with the Past Tense. So for expressing the purport of the Past Tense, the Past Participle is used. Study lesson No. 41 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition” before solving the exercises related with it.

The suffixes of the Past Participle are **a** and **ya**. By adding these suffixes to the Verbs **a** of a-ending Verbs is changed into **i**; as, **Hasa** → **Hasia** and **Hasiya**. When the Personal Pronoun is in the Masculine Gender, the inflection of the Past Participle will be according to the Masculine Noun ‘**Deva**’ and when the Personal Pronoun is in the Feminine Gender, the inflection of the Past Participle will be according to **Kahā**.

(i)	Masculine Singular	Deva/Devā/ → Hasia/Haslā/ Devu/Devo Hasiu/Hasio
(ii)	Masculine Plural	Deva/Devā → Hasia/Haslā/
(iii)	Feminine Singular	Kahā/Kahā → Haslā/Hasia
(iv)	Feminine Plural	Kahā/Kahā/ → Hasiā/Hasia/ Kahāu/Kahau/ Hasiāu/Hasiau/ Kahāo/Kahao Hasiāo/Hasio

(i) I (Mas.) laughed - Here Personal Pronoun is Masculine Singular. So the Past Participle of **Hasa** → **Hasia/Hasiā/Hasiu/Hasio** will be inflected according to **Deva** in Singular Number.

As, **Hauṁ** **Hasia/Hasiā/Hasiu/Hasio** (Here Personal Pronoun, **Hauṁ** is in the Nominative Masculine Singular.)

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 18, study lesson 41 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(ii) I (Fem.) laughed - Here Personal Pronoun is Feminine Singular. So the inflection of Past Participle will be according to **Kahā** in Singular Number.

As, **Haum̐** Hasiā/Hasia (Here Personal Pronoun, **Haum̐** is in the Nominative Feminine Singular.)

(iii) We (Mas.) laughed - Here Personal Pronoun is Masculine Plural. So the Past Participle will be inflected according to **Deva** in Plural Number.

As, **Amhe/Amhaim̐** Hasia/Hasiā (Here Personal Pronoun, **Amhe/Amhaim̐** is in the Nominative Masculine Plural.)

(iv) We (Fem.) all laughed - Here Personal Pronoun is Feminine Plural. So the inflection of Past Participle will be according to **Kahā** in Plural Number.

As, **Amhe/Amhaim̐** Hasiā/Hasia/Hasiāu/Hasiau/Hasiāo/Hasiao (Here Personal Pronoun, **Amhe/Amhaim̐** is in the Nominative Feminine Plural.)

In the Same Way -

(v) You (Mas.) laughed - Tuhum̐ **Hasia/Hasiā/Hasiu/Hasio.**

(vi) You (Fem.) laughed - Tuhum̐ **Hasiā/Hasia**

(vii) You (Mas.) all laughed - Tumhe/Tumhaim̐ **Hasia/Hasiā**

(viii) You (Fem.) all laughed - Tumhe/Tumhaim̐ **Hasiā/Hasia/
Hasiāu/Hasiau/Hasiāo/
Hasiao**

(ix) He laughed - So **Hasia/Hasiā/Hasiu/Hasio**

(x) She laughed - Sā **Hasiā/Hasia**

(xi) They (Mas.) all laughed - Te **Hasia/Hasiā**

(xii) They (Fem.) all laughed - Tā **Hasiā/Hasia/Hasiāu/Hasiau/
Hasiāo/Hasiao**

**(A-1) Change the following Verbs into the Past Participle.
Afterwards, add the suffixes of the a-ending Masculine
Nouns in Nominative Singular.**

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Saya | 3. Nacca |
| 4. Rūsa | 5. Lukka | 6. Jagga |
| 7. Jiva | 8. Kanda | 9. Harisa |
| 10. Gala | | |

Example -

	Past	According to a-ending Masculine Nouns
	Participle	Nominative Singular
Hasa	Hasia/Hasiya	Hasia/Hasiā/Hasio/Hasiu/ Hasiya/Hasiyā/Hasiyo/Hasiyu

**(A-2) Change the following Verbs into the Past Participle.
Afterwards, add the suffixes of the a-ending Masculine
Nouns in Nominative Plural.**

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1. Nacca | 2. Khaya | 3. Jala |
| 4. Soha | 5. Sukka | 6. Palā |
| 7. Thā | 8. Bukka | 9. Uga |
| 10. Nassa | | |

Example -

	Past	According to a-ending Masculine Nouns
	Participle	Nominative Plural
Nacca	Naccia/ Nacchiya	Naccia/Nacciā/ Nacchiya/Nacchiyā

**(A-3) Change the following Verbs into the Past Participle.
Afterwards, add the suffixes of the a-ending Neuter Nouns
in Nominative Singular.**

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. Vaddha | 2. Viasa | 3. Guñja |
| 4. Kudḍa | 5. Jāgara | 6. Vijja |
| 7. Chutṭa | 8. Vasa | 9. Cukka |
| 10. Khijja | | |



(A-6) Change the following Verbs into the Past Participle. Afterwards, change them into the Feminine by making them ā-ending. Thereafter add the suffixes of ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative Plural.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Jagga | 2. Chijja | 3. Biha |
| 4. Ūtara | 5. Thambha | 6. Ussasa |
| 7. Hava | 8. Ucchaha | 9. Cetṭha |
| 10. Rama | | |

Example -

Past Participle	ā-ending Form	According to ā-ending Feminine Nouns Nominative Plural
Jagga	Jaggia/ Jaggiya	Jaggiā/ Jaggia/ Jaggiāu/ Jaggiau/ Jaggiāo/ Jaggiao/ Jaggiyā/ Jaggiya/ Jaggiyāu/ Jaggiyau/ Jaggiyāo/ Jaggiyao

(B) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Make Past Participles from the suffixes of a-ending Nouns (Mas. and Neu.) and those of ā-ending Nouns (Fem.) in accordance with the Gender and Number of the Nouns and Personal Pronouns. Write all the alternatives.

1. The king laughed. 2. Son got up. 3. The vow disappeared.
4. The jewel fell. 5. The fire burned. 6. Disgrace spread. 7. The book disappeared. 8. The child wept. 9. Hanumāna Jumped.
10. The demon died. 11. Clouds thundered. 12. Kings laughed.
13. Sons got up. 14. Vows disappeared. 15. Jewels fell. 16. Cloths dried up. 17. Villages shined. 18. Grandsons sat. 19. The aircraft flew.
20. The government spread. 21. Kingdom increased. 22. The small bundle fell down. 23. Moral conduct manifested. 24. Beauty bloomed. 25. Wood burned. 26. The forest ended. 27. The head ached.
28. The truth bloomed. 29. Aircrafts flew. 30. Papers dried up. 31. Pleasures increased. 32. Kingdoms increased. 33. Woods burned. 34. Addictions separated. 35. Cloths dried up. 36. Threads

(C-2) Use the following Neuter Nouns in the Nominative Singular or the Nominative Plural and change the verbs given in brackets into Past Participles, and then make sentences by adding any one suffix of the Absolutive or Infinitive to the Verbs given in the middle. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns and Past Participles.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Vimāṇa....Uḍḍa(Thambha) | 2. SāsaṇaPasara (Vaḍḍha) |
| 3. LakkuḍaNassa (Jala) | 4. Nayarajana....Kudda (Palā) |
| 5. SuttaGala (Tuṭṭa) | 6. PottalaLuḍha (Paḍa) |
| 7. GhayaCua (Pasara) | 8. BhayaKhaya (Palā) |
| 9. BiaUga (Vaḍḍha) | 10. RiṇaGhaṭa (Nassa) |

Example -

Vimāṇa/Vimāṇā/ Vimāṇu	Uḍḍiu	Thambhia/Thambhiā/ Thambhiu
--------------------------	-------	--------------------------------

(C-3) Use the following Feminine Nouns in the Nominative Singular or the Nominative Plural and change the verbs given in brackets into Past Participles, and then make sentences by adding any one suffix of the Absolutive or Infinitive to the Verbs given in the middle. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns and Past Participles.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Siyā....Thakka (Loṭṭa) | 2. DhūāBiha (Kanda) |
| 3. SasāNacca (Thakka) | 4. Mahilā....Ḍara (Palā) |
| 5. Taṇayā....Rūsa (Ruva) | 6. JāāUvasama (Uvavisa) |
| 7. TanhāGhaṭa (Nassa) | 8. JhumpaḍāVasa (Hava) |
| 9. PaśaṃsāVaḍḍha(Pasara) | 10. KannāKudda (Ūtara) |

Example -

Siyā/Siya	Thakkiu	Loṭṭiā/Loṭṭia.
-----------	---------	----------------

(C-4) Use the following Personal Pronoun in the Nominative Singular or the Nominative Plural and change the verbs given in brackets into Past Participles, and then make sentences by adding any one suffix of the Absolutive or

Infinitive to the Verbs given in the middle. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns and Past Participles.

1. Ta....Nacca (Thakka) 2. Amha Dara (Palā)
3. TumhaUcchaha (Ujjama) 4. Tā....Khela (Saya)
5. Ta.... Mara (Kulla) 6. Amha Cirāva (Ūtara)
7. TumhaThakka (Ghuma) 8. TāKanda (Muccha)
9. AmhaHarisa (Kīla) 10. TaKalaha (Lajja)

Example -

Te	Naccavi	Thakkia/Thakkīā
----	---------	-----------------

(D) Point out the suffix, Number, Gender and Original Verb in the following Past Participles.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Hasia | 2. Viasiaim̐ | 3. Utthīau |
| 4. Thāao | 5. Bihiāu | 6. Thambhiao |
| 7. Laggiā | 8. Cukkiā | 9. Kuddiu |
| 10. Sukkiao | 11. Kheliāim̐ | 12. Uvasamiāo |
| 13. Galia | 14. Nassiaim̐ | 15. Harislā |
| 16. Naccia | 17. Jivīau | 18. Acchiāim̐ |
| 19. Lukkiāo | 20. Jaggiau | 21. Jāgariā |
| 22. Hoaim̐ | 23. Sayia | 24. Ūtariao |
| 25. Jujjhiāim̐ | 26. Ghumia | 27. Dariāim̐ |
| 28. Ujjamiā | 29. Lajjiau | 30. Bhiḍiāu |

Example -

	Original Verb	Gender	Number	Suffix
Hasia	Hasa	Mas./ Neuter/ Feminine	Singular/ Plural	a
Viasiaim̐	Viasa	Neuter	Plural	a

Exercise 19

(A-1) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative Singular.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Āra |
| 3. Saya | 4. Nacca |
| 5. Rūsa | 6. Lajja |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	According to a-ending Masculine Nouns Nominative Singular
Hasa	Hasanta	Hasanta/Hasantā/Hasantu/Hasanto
	Hasamāṇa	Hasamāṇa/Hasamāṇā/Hasamāṇu/Hasamāṇo

(A-2) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Nominative Plural.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Nacca |
| 3. Khaya | 4. Jala |
| 5. Soha | 6. Uvasama |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	According to a-ending Masculine Nouns Nominative Plural
Hasa	Hasanta	Hasanta/Hasantā
	Hasamāṇa	Hasamāṇa/Hasamāṇā

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 19, study lesson 42 of “Apabhraṃśa Grammar and Composition”.

(A-3) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative Singular.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. Vaḍḍha | 2. Vīasa |
| 3. Guṇja | 4. Kudḍa |
| 5. Jāgara | 6. Ūtara |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	According to a-ending Neuter Nouns Nominative Singular
Vaḍḍha	Vaḍḍhanta	Vaḍḍhanta/Vaḍḍhantā/ Vaḍḍhantu
	Vaḍḍhamāṇa	Vaḍḍhamāṇa/Vaḍḍhamāṇā/ Vaḍḍhamāṇu

(A-4) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, add the suffixes of a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Nominative Plural.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Vīasa | 2. Ho |
| 3. Thambha | 4. Tutṭa |
| 5. Uḍḍa | 6. Ḍara |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	According to a-ending Neuter Nouns Nominative Plural
Vīasa	Vīasanta	Vīasanta/Vīasantā/ Vīasantairṃ/Vīasantāirṃ
	Vīasamāṇa	Vīasamāṇa/Vīasamāṇā/ Vīasamāṇairṃ/Vīasamāṇāirṃ

(A-5) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, change them into the Feminine by making

them ā-ending. Thereafter add the suffixes of the ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative Singular.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Nacca | 2. Uttha |
| 3. Lajja | 4. Hasa |
| 5. Bhiḍa | 6. Ruva |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	ā-ending Form	According to ā-ending Feminine Nouns Nominative Singular
Nacca	Naccanta Naccamāṇa	Naccantā Naccamāṇā	Naccantā/Naccanta Naccamāṇā/ Naccamāna

(A-6) Change the following Verbs into the Present Participle. Afterwards, change them into the Feminine by making them ā-ending. Thereafter add the suffixes of the ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Nominative Plural.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Saya | 2. Jagga |
| 3. Biha | 4. Thambha |
| 5. Ceṭṭha | 6. Harisa |

Example -

Verb	Present Participle	ā-ending Form	According to ā-ending Feminine Nouns Nominative Plural
Saya	Sayanta Sayamāṇa	Sayantā Sayamāṇā	Sayantā/Sayanta/ Sayantāu/Sayantau/ Sayantāo/Sayantao Sayamāṇā/ Sayamāṇa/ Sayamāṇāu/ Sayamāṇau/ Sayamāṇāo/ Sayamāṇao



Example -

The embarrassing = Putta/Puttā/ **Lajjanta/Lajjantā/** Acchai/
son sits Puttu/Putto **Lajjantu/Lajjanto** Acchei/
Acchae.

(C-1) For making sentences use the following Nouns and Pronouns as subjects in the Nominative Singular or Plural Number, and choose any one Verb from the Verbs given in brackets for changing it to Present Participle and add suffixes of the Present Tense to the other Verb.

1. Karaha(Ṇacca, Thakka) 2. Veragga....(Vaḍḍha, Soha)
3. Jhumpadā....(Paḍa, Ṇassa) 4. Tā.... (Dara, Palā)
5. Amha(Kila, Harisa) 6. Tumha.... (Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha)

Example - (The dancing camel tires)

Karaha/Karahā **Ṇaccanta/Ṇaccantā** Thakkai/Thakkei/
Karahu/Karaho **Ṇaccantu/Ṇaccanto** Thakkae

(C-2) For making sentences use the following Nouns and Pronouns as subjects in the Nominative Singular or Plural Number, and choose any one Verb from the Verbs given in brackets for changing it to Present Participle and add suffixes of the Imperative to the other Verb.

1. Rajja(Vaḍḍha, Pasara) 2. Mahilā....(Ucchaha, Ceṭṭha)
3. Bālaa....(Ucchaha, Khela) 4. Tumha.... (Hasa, Accha)
5. Amha(Palā, Khela) 6. Ta (Uvasama, Baisa)

Example - (The increasing kingdom should spread.)

Rajja/Rajjā/ **Vaḍḍhanta/Vaḍḍhantā/** Pasarau/
Rajju **Vaḍḍhantu** Pasareu

(C-3) For making sentences use the following Nouns and Pronouns as subjects in the Nominative Singular or Plural

Number, and choose any one Verb from the Verbs given in brackets for changing it to Present Participle and add suffixes of the Future Tense to the other Verb.

1. Sacca(Sijha, Soha) 2. Rakkhasa....(Kulla, Mara)
3. Kannā(Nacca, Thakka) 4. Tā.... (Uvasama, Accha)
5. Tumha.....(Dara, Lukka) 6. Amha (Ceṭṭha, Jāgara)

Example - (The succeeding truth will shine.)

Sacca/Saccā	Sijjhanta/Sijjhantā/	Sohesai/Sohesae/
Saccu	Sijjhantu	Sohihī/Sohihie.

(C-4) For making sentences use the following Nouns and Pronouns as subjects in the Nominative Singular or Plural Number, and choose any one Verb from the Verbs given in brackets for changing it to Present Participle and add suffixes of the Past Participle for expressing the purport of the Past Tense to the other Verb.

1. Potta(Jujha, Kampa) 2. Putta....(Gaḍayaḍa, Baisa)
3. Suyā(Harisa, Uṭṭha) 4. Tā.... (Dara, Kanda)
5. Tumha.....(Khijja, Uvavisa) 6. Amha (Kudda, Thakka)

Example - (The trembling grandson fought.)

Potta/Pottā/	Kampanta/Kampantā/	Jujhia/Jujhiā/
Pottu/Potto	Kampantu/Kampanto	Jujhiu/Jujhiō.

(D) Point out the suffix, Number, Gender and Original Verb in the following Present Participles.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Hasanta | 2. Viasamāṇa | 3. Vadḍhantaim |
| 4. Kuddantāu | 5. Ramantao | 6. Guṇjamāṇu |
| 7. Citṭhantu | 8. Cīrāvamāṇā | 9. Phurantā |
| 10. Chutṭanto | 11. Jāgaranta | 12. Ghaṭamāṇo |
| 13. Thambhamāṇaim | 14. Ūtarantāim | 15. Khāsantā |

16. Gaḍayaḍamāṇaiṃ 17. Lajjamāṇu 18. Ḍarantu
19. Uṭṭhantā 20. Thakkantāiṃ

Example -

	Original Verb	Gender	Number	Suffix
Hasanta	Hasa	Mas./ Neuter/ Feminine	Singular/ Plural	nta

Exercise 20

(A-1) Write the inflected forms of a-ending Masculine Nouns in the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Narinda | 2. Karaha | 3. Divāyara |
| 4. Mitta | 5. Paramesara | 6. Gantha |
| 7. Rakkhasa | 8. Janera | 9. Meha |

Example -

a-ending Masculine Noun	Instrumental Singular	Instrumental Plural
	Narindem/	Narindahim/
Narinda	Narindeṇa/	Narindāhim/
	Narindeṇam	Narindehim

(A-2) Write the inflected forms of a-ending Neuter Nouns in the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Kamala | 2. Rajja | 3. Poṭṭala |
| 4. Khetta | 5. Vattha | 6. Kamma |
| 7. Lakkuda | 8. Naha | 9. Nāna |

Example -

a-ending Neuter Noun	Instrumental Singular	Instrumental Plural
	Kamalem/	Kamalahim/
Kamala	Kamaleṇa/	Kamalāhim/
	Kamaleṇam	Kamatehim

(A-3) Write the inflected forms of ā-ending Feminine Nouns in the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 19, study lesson 44 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Sasā | 2. Māyā | 3. Jarā |
| 4. Kahā | 5. Kannā | 6. Jhumpaḍā |
| 7. Mahilā | 8. Parikkhā | 9. Sohā |

Example -

ā-ending Feminine	Instrumental	Instrumental
Noun	Singular	Plural
Sasā	Sasāe/Sasae	Sasāhim/Sasahim

(A-4) Write the inflected forms of Personal Pronoun in the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. Amha | 2. Tumha |
| 3. Ta | 4. Tā |

(B) Change the following Verbs into Past Participles. Write their Nominative Neuter Singular forms.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Lajja | 3. Thakka |
| 4. Paḍa | 5. Ghuma | 6. Uccala |
| 7. Khela | 8. Kulla | 9. Jujjha |
| 10. Saya | 11. Biha | 12. Pasara |

Example -

	Past	Neuter Nominative
Verb	Participle	Singular
Hasa	Hasia/ Hasiya	Hasia/Hasiā/Haslu Hasiya/Hasiyā/Hasiyu

(C) Translate the following sentences into Apabhraṃśa. For making sentences use Instrumental Singular or Plural in accordance with the Number (Singular or Plural) of Nouns and Personal Pronouns. Use the Past Participle of the Neuter Gender in the Nominative Singular for expressing the purport of the Past Tense.

1. The king laughed. 2. The dog barked. 3. The citizen woke up.
 4. Grandson danced. 5. The girl danced. 6. The friend rejoiced.
 7. The demons died. 8. The examination occurred. 9. Daughter
 coughed. 10. The ocean dried up. 11. The aircraft flied. 12. The
 small bundle fell down. 13. The lion roared. 14. Mother rejoiced.
 15. Wife feared. 16. The camel sat. 17. The son slept. 18. The
 cloth dried up. 19. He tired. 20. You delayed. 21. I sat. 22. Kings
 laughed. 23. Friends rejoiced. 24. Demons died. 25. Daughter
 coughed. 26. Lions roared. 27. Mothers rejoiced. 28. Camels sat.
 29. Sons sat. 30. Dogs barked. 31. Citizens woke up. 32. Girls
 danced. 33. Oceans dried up. 34. Wells dried up. 35. Jewels shine.
 36. States fought. 37. Women calmed down. 38. Aircraft flied.
 39. Girls hided. 40. Citizens grieved. 41. Mothers rejoiced.
 42. Kings appeared. 43. Children played. 44. You all feared.
 45. They tired. 46. We sat. 47. You all delayed. 48. They (women)
 slept. 49. We went round.

Example -

The King laughed =	Narindem/Narindeṇa/ Narindenam	Hasia/Hasiā/ Hasiu.
Kings laughed =	Narindahim/Narindāhim/ Narindehim	Hasia/Hasiā/ Haslu.

(D) Translate the following sentences into Apabhraṃśa. For expressing the purport of the Past Tense use the Past Participle in Active Voice and Impersonal form. Write all the alternatives.

Active Voice

1. The friend rejoiced.
2. The king laughed.
3. The demon jumped.
4. Daughter coughed.
5. Grandson Jumped.
6. Mothers rejoiced.

Impersonal form

This does not exist in english.

7. The dog barked.
8. Wife feared.
9. Son slept.
10. The citizen woke up.
11. The camel sat.
12. Water dropped.
13. Disgrace spread.
14. The fire burned.
15. Reputation decreased.
16. Pleasure vanished.
17. The aircraft flew.
18. The small bundle fell down.
19. The cloth dried up.
20. The book burned.
21. Girls danced.
22. Clouds thundered.
23. Oceans dried up.
24. Jewels shined
25. The Woman calmed down.

Example -

Active Voice -	The friend = rejoiced	Mitta/Mittā/Mittu/Mitto Harisia/Harisiā/ Harisiu/Harisiō.
Impersonal- Form	The friend = rejoiced	Mitterñ/Mitteña/Mitteñañ Harisia/Harisiā/Harisiu.

Exercise 21

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of Noun Forms, Pronoun Forms, Verbal Forms and Participle Forms.

1. The king laughs. 2. Kings laughed. 3. The king will laugh.
4. The King laughed. 5. The king laughed (Impersonal form).
6. Child sit. 7. Children sat. 8. Children will sit. 9. The child sat.
10. The child sat (Impersonal form). 11. The aircraft flies.
12. Aircrafts flied. 13. The aircraft will fly. 14. The aircraft flied.
15. The Aircraft flied (Impersonal form). 16. The citizen appeared.
17. Citizens appeared (Impersonal form). 18. The citizen will appear.
19. Citizens appeared. 20. Citizens appeared (Impersonal form).
21. Mother rejoices. 22. Mother should rejoice. 23. Mother will rejoice.
24. Mother rejoiced. 25. Mother rejoiced (Impersonal form).
26. Girls hide. 27. Girls hided. 28. Girls will hide. 29. Girls hided (Impersonal form).
30. He wakes up. 31. He should wake up. 32. He will wake up.
33. He woke up. 34. He woke up (Impersonal form).
35. You all stop. 36. You all should stop. 37. You all will stop.
38. You all stopped. 39. You all stopped (Impersonal form).
40. I stay. 41. I should stay. 42. I shall stay.
43. I stayed. 44. I stayed (Impersonal form).
45. They all come down. 46. They all should come down.
47. They all will come down. 48. They all came down.
49. They all came down (Impersonal form).
50. Sītā gets up to sleep. 51. Sītā should get up to sleep.
52. Sītā will get up to sleep. 53. Sītā got up to sleep. 54. Sītā got up to sleep (Impersonal form).
55. You get up to dance. 56. You should get up to dance.
57. You will get to dance. 58. You got up to dance. 59. You got up to dance (Impersonal form).

Example -

The King laughs =	Narinda/Narindā/ Narindu/Narindo	Hasai/Hasei/ Hasae.
-------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 21, study lessons 1 to 44 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(B) In the following Noun forms and Personal Pronoun forms point out the Original word, Person, Number, Case and Gender in each of the following. Write the Suffixes of Noun forms.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Narindu | 2. Pottahim | 3. Narem |
| 4. Vimāṇu | 5. Rajjaim | 6. Veraggā |
| 7. Kamalāu | 8. Taṇayāe | 9. Sasāhim |
| 10. Gaṅgāo | 11. Karaho | 12. Ganthenam |
| 13. Rahuṇandaṇehim | 14. Divāyaru | 15. Kūva |
| 16. Nayarajāṇā | 17. Chikka | 18. Bhoyaṇāhim |
| 19. Kammerm | 20. Nāṇeṇa | 21. So |
| 22. Taim | 23. Tāu | 24. Amhe |
| 25. Maim | 26. Tumhehim | 27. Tā |
| 28. Teṇa | 29. Tāhim | 30. Amhaim |

Example -

	Original Word	Person	Number	Case	Gender	Suffix
Narindu	Narinda	Third Person	Singular	Nominative	Mas.	u

(C) In the following Participles point out Original Verb, suffix and the name of the Participle. Wherever possible write Case, Number and Gender of the Participle.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Hasiu | 2. Naccanta | 3. Jivlo |
| 4. Rūsiā | 5. Lukkanto | 6. Jaggamāṇo |
| 7. Sayiā | 8. Lajjaim | 9. Daramāṇaim |
| 10. Accāntā | 11. Paḍantāu | 12. Utthantu |
| 13. Ghumantā | 14. Bhiḍḍu | 15. Nijjhariā |
| 16. Jalanta | 17. Sukkantaim | 18. Pasaramāṇā |
| 19. Bukkamāṇaim | 20. Kandantā | 21. Jalaṇaham |
| 22. Sohaṇahim | 23. Pasarivi | 24. Kandeṇi |
| 25. Tutṭaṇa | 26. Viasevaṇ | 27. Hasaṇaham |
| 28. Phureviṇu | 29. Nacci | 30. Jaggeppi |

Example -

	Original Verb	Suffix	Case	Number	Gender	Name of the Participle
Hasiu	Hasa	tu	-	-	-	Absolutive
Hasiu	Hasa	a	Nominative	Singular	Mas. Neu.	Past Participle
Naccanta	Nacca	nta	Nominative	Singular	Mas. Neu. Feml.	Present Participle

Exercise 22

(A-1) Make the obligatory and Potential Participles by adding the suffix “avva” to the following Verbs. Write their inflected forms in Nominative Singular Neuter Gender.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Lajja |
| 3. Kalaha | 4. Accha |
| 5. Ghuma | 6. Cetṭha |

Example -

Verb	Obligatory and Potential Participles	Obligatory and Potential Participles (Inflected form) Nominative Singular Neuter Gender
Hasa	Hasiavva Haseavva	Haslavva/Haslavvā/Hasiavvu Haseavva/Haseavvā/Haseavvu

(A-2) Make the obligatory and Potential Participles by adding the suffix “ievvaum, evvaum and evā” to the following Verbs. Write their inflected forms in Nominative Singular Neuter Gender. (There is no need of inflection in them).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Hasa | 2. Uvasama |
| 3. Thambha | 4. Kudḍa |
| 5. Jāgara | 6. Thakka |

Example -

Verb	Obligatory and Potential Participles (un Inflected form)
Hasa	Hasievvaum/Hasevvaum/Hasevā

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 22, study lesson 48 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(B) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. For making these sentences use Instrumental Singular or Plural in Nouns and Personal Pronouns and for expressing the purport of the Imperative use the inflected and uninflected forms of the Obligatory and Potential Participle.

1. The king should laugh. 2. The friend should rejoice. 3. Son should sleep. 4. King should laugh. 5. Friends should endeavour. 6. Sons should sleep. 7. The kingdom should fight. 8. The aircraft should fly. 9. Kingdoms should fight. 10. Aircrafts should fly. 11. Mother should rejoice. 12. The girl should hide. 13. Mother should rejoice. 14. Girls should hide. 15. He should play. 16. You should laugh. 17. I should endeavour. 18. She should dance. 19. We should endeavour. 20. They all should rejoice.

Example

The king should laugh =

Narindm̐/Narindeṇa/
Narindeṇam̐

(a) Hasiavva/Hasiavvā/
Hasiavvu
Haseavva/Haseavvā/
Haseavvu.

(Inflected form)

(b) Haslevvaur̐m̐/Hasevvaurn̐/
Hasevā.

(Uninflected form)

(C) In the following Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Form sentences by adding the Inflected and Uninflected suffixes of Obligatory and Potential Participle to the Verbs.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Narinda (Hasa) | 2. Kamala (Viasa) |
| 3. Sasā (Jagga) | 4. Amha (Lukka) |
| 5. Potta (Kulla) | 6. Vimāna (Uḍḍa) |

7. Māyā (Harisa)

8. Tumha (Ujjama)

9. Tā (Nacca)

10. Rajja (Jujjha)

Example

Kamaleṃ/Kamaleṇa/

(a)

Viaslavva/Viaslavvā/

Kamaleṇaṃ

Viaslavvu

(The lotus should
bloom)

Viaslavva/Viaslavvā/

Viaslavvu.

(Inflected form)

(b)

Viasievvaum/Viasievvaum/

Viasevā.

(Uninflected form)

(D) In the following Obligatory and Potential Participles point out the Original Verb, Number, Case and Suffix. In each of the following also tell whether the suffixes are inflected or Uninflected.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Hasiavva | 2. Lajjievvaum | 3. Ruvevvaum |
| 4. Dareavva | 5. Thakklavvā | 6. Acchevā |
| 7. Padeavvu | 8. Uṭṭhivvu | 9. Ghumeavvā |
| 10. Ucchaliavva | 11. Ujjamievvaum | 12. Kampevvaum |
| 13. Mareavva | 14. Kheliavvā | 15. Kullevā |
| 16. Jujjheavvu | 17. Sayiavvu | 18. Nacceavvā |
| 19. Rūsiavva | 20. Lukkievvaum | 21. Viasievvaum |
-

Example -

	Original Verb	Number	Case	Suffix	Inflected/ Uninflected Forms
Hasiavva	Hasa	Singular	Nominative	avva	Inflected



(D) In the following Impersonal forms pick out the Original Verb, Person, Number, Suffix and the Tense.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Hasijjai | 2. Galijjau |
| 3. Khayesai | 4. Kilijjai |
| 5. Lobhijjau | 6. Vasihie |
| 7. Kullijjae | 8. Acchijjau |
| 9. Ruvijjae | 10. Bhidihii |

Example -

Impersonal Form	Original Verb	Personal Pronoun	Number	Suffix	Tense
Hasijjai	Hasa	Third	Singular	ijja	Present



(B) In the following Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs in brackets are given. Make sentences both in active voice and Impersonal form according to the Tenses as directed and use Nouns or Personal Pronouns in Singular or Plural Number.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Vimāṇa (Uḍḍa) Pre. | 2. Kannā (Lukka) Past. |
| 3. Rajja (Jujha) Fu. | 4. Kukkura (Bukka) Pre. |
| 5. Tā (Ṇacca) Past. | 6. Saddhā (Vaḍḍha) Imp. |
| 7. Māyā (Harisa) Imp. | 8. Tumha (Thakka) Pre. |
| 9. Ta (Nhā) Past. | 10. Suyā (Khela) Pre. |

Example

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Vimāṇa/Vimāṇā/
Vimāṇu | Uḍḍai/Uḍḍei/Uḍḍae
(Active Voice) |
| 2. Vimāṇeṃ/Vimāṇeṇa/
Vimāṇeṇaṃ | Uḍḍijai/Uḍḍiyai
(Impersonal form) |
-

(C) The following sentences are given in the Active Voice. Turn them from the Active Voice to the Impersonal form.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Māula/Māulā/Māulu/Māulo | Uṭṭhau/Uṭṭheu. |
| 2. Mitta/Mittā | Harisantu/Harisentu. |
| 3. Nara/Narā | Ujjamesahim/Ujjamesanti/
Ujjamihim/Ujjamihinti |
| 4. Lakkuḍa/Lakkuḍā/
Lakkuḍaim/Lakkuḍāim | Jalahim/Jalanti/
Jalante/Jalire. |
| 5. Vattha/Vatthā/
Vatthaim/Vatthāim | Sukkia/Sukkiā/
Sukkiaim/Sukkiāim. |
| 6. Haurṃ | Ṭhāuṃ/Ṭhāmi. |
| 7. Tuhurṃ | Lukkahi/Lukkasi/
Lukkase/Lukkesi. |

8. So	Nhāi.
9. Hauṁ	Naccamu/Naccemu.
10. Tā	Nacciā/Naccia/ Nacciāu/Nacciau/ Nacciāo/Nacciao

Example

Active Voice	Māula/Māulu/ Utṭhau/ Māulā/Māulo Utṭheu
---------------------	--

Impersonal form

(i) Māulerṁ/Māuleṇa/ Māuleṇaṁ	Utṭhijjau/Utṭhiyau
(ii) Māulerṁ/Māuleṇa/ Māuleṇaṁ	Utṭhiavva/Utṭhiavvā/Utṭhiavvu/ Utṭheavva/Utṭheavvā/Utṭheavvu/ Utṭhevā/Utṭhevvaum/Utṭhiervvaum

**(D) The following sentences are given in the Impersonal form.
Turn them from the Impersonal form to the Active Voice.**

1. Kukkureṁ/Kukkureṇa/ Kukkureṇaṁ	Bukkijjai/Bukkijjae/ Bukkiyai/Bukkiyae
2. Pottahim/Pottāhim/ Pottehim	Sayijjai/Sayijjae/ Sayiyai/Saiyiae
3. Narahim/Narāhim/ Narehim	Ujjamesai/Ujjamesae/ Ujjamihil/Ujjamihie
4. Mittahim/Mittāhim/ Mittehim	Harisla/Harislā/ Harisiu
5. Lakkuḍahim/Lakkuḍāhim/ Lakkuḍehim	Jalia/Jaliā/Jaliu
6. Pairṁ/Tairṁ	Utṭhijjai/Utṭhijjae/ Utṭhiyai/Utṭhiyae

Exercise 25

(A-1) Change the following a-ending Masculine Nouns into the Accusative Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Narinda | 2. Kukkura | 3. Janera |
| 4. Nara | 5. Vaya | 6. Meha |
| 7. Rakkhasa | 8. Salila | 9. Divāyara |
| 10. Siha | 11. Karaha | 12. Māula |

Example -

	Accusative Singular	Accusative Plural
Narinda	Narinda/Narindā/ Narindu	Narinda/Narindā

(A-2) Change the following a-ending Neuter Nouns into the Accusative Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Bhoyana | 2. Vimāna | 3. Kamma |
| 4. Nāna | 5. Sutta | 6. Vattha |
| 7. Khetta | 8. Suha | 9. Nayarajana |
| 10. Rajja | 11. Asana | 12. Khira |

Example -

Noun	Accusative Singular	Accusative Plural
Bhoyana	Bhoyana/Bhoyanā/ Bhoyanu	Bhoyana/Bhoyanā/ Bhoyanaim/Bhoyanāim

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 25, study lesson 50-51 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

(A-3) Change the following ā-ending Feminine Nouns into the Accusative Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. Māyā | 2. Kamalā | 3. Nammayā |
| 4. Kahā | 5. Sariā | 6. Guhā |
| 7. Kannā | 8. Pasamsā | 9. Nisā |
| 10. Sīyā | 11. Taṇhā | 12. Mehā |

Example -

	Accusative	Accusative
Noun	Singular	Plural
Māyā	Māyā/Māya	Māyā/Māya/Māyāu/Māyau/ Māyāo/Māyao

(A-4) Change the following Personal Pronoun into the Accusative Singular and Plural.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Amha | 2. Tumha | 3. Ta (Masculine) |
| 4. Ta (Neuter) | 5. Tā (Feminine) | |

Example -

	Accusative	Accusative
Noun	Singular	Plural
Amha	Maim	Amhe/Amhairm

(B) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs.

1. The king salutes God.
2. The camel grazes grass.
3. Son salutes the mother.
4. You bring me up.
5. Father should protect the son.
6. The king should know the states.
7. Daughter should understand education.
8. You protect me.
9. Grandfather will nurture the grandson.
10. The Citizen will hear the song.
11. Mother will protect the daughter.
12. She brings him up.
13. Ram salutes the Gods.
14. The government nurtures the states.
15. Sisters hear

the stories. 16. She protects us. 17. The king should observe the vows. 18. Son should understand pleasures. 19. Daughter should listen to the instructions. 20. You should protect them. 21. She knows you. 22. Sītā will observe the vows. 23. They will protect the human beings. 24. Camels will graze the rice. 25. Daughter will salute them. 26. Grandson will salute them. 27. They nurture us. 28. Hanumāna salutes Rāma. 29. Hanumāna protects Sītā. 30. Mother should protect the daughters. 31. Rāma understands Hanumāna. 32. Father-in-law eats food. 33. Grandfather understands religious books. 34. Citizens should protect the jewels. 35. The friend will listen to the story. 36. Grandfather will nurture grandsons. 37. The king knows the citizens. 38. The state protects the king. 39. Sītā will listen to the story. 40. I salute you. 41. The king should salute the mother. 42. God should protect us. 43. Daughter will eat food. 44. Sītā knows Hanumāna. 45. Clouds nurture human beings. 46. You should know sufferings. 47. I should salute them. 48. They know us. 49. The demon eats children. 50. You should protect them.

Example -

The king	= Narinda/Narindā/	Paramesara/	Paṇamal/
salutes God	Narindu/Narindo	Paramesarā/	Paṇamei/
		Paramesaru	Paṇamae

(C) In the following Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Transitive Verbs in brackets are given. In the middle Nouns and Personal Pronouns are given. Make sentences by converting them into the Accusative Singular or Plural and by use the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs.

1. Karaha, Tiṇa (Cara) Pre.
2. Siyā, Haṇuvanta (Jāṇa) Pre.
3. Amha, Ta (Paṇama) Imp.

4. Nayarajana, Rayana (**Rakkha**) Imp.
5. Potta, Ta (**Paṇama**) Fu.
6. Mitta, Kahā (**Suṇa**) Fu.
7. Sasura, Bhoyana (**Khā**) Pre.
8. Ta, Amha (**Jāṇa**) Pre.
9. Tumha, Dukkha (**Jāṇa**) Imp.
10. Suyā, Sikkhā (**Suṇa**) Imp.
11. Māyā, Vaya (**Pāla**) Fu.
12. Taṇayā, Bhoyana (**Khā**) Fu.
13. Ta, Nara (**Rakkha**) Fu.
14. Ta (**Pāla**) Imp.
15. Amha, Tumha (**Paṇama**) Imp.
16. Narinda, Paramesara (**Paṇama**) Imp.
17. Tumha, Amha (**Jāṇa**) Fu.
18. Bālaa, Gāṇa (**Suṇa**) Fu.
19. Putta, Māyā (**Paṇama**) Pre.
20. Janera, Putta (**Rakkha**) Imp.

Example -

Karaha/Karahā/	Tiṇa/Tiṇā/	Carai/Carei/
Karahu/Karaho	Tiṇu	Cārae.

(D) In the following Nouns and Personal Pronouns with Case endings are given. Point out the Original word, Gender, Number and Case in each of the following. Write the suffixes of inflected Nouns.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Māyā | 2. Narindu | 3. Bhoyana |
| 4. Amhairṇ | 5. Pairṇ | 6. Vimāṇairṇ |
| 7. Sasāu | 8. Karahā | 9. Maṇṇ |

10. Sokkhā	11. Māula	12. Ahilāsāo
13. Tā	14. Tāim̃	15. Pottu
16. Rajju	17. Kamalā	18. Tam̃
19. Ta	20. Haur̃m̃	21. Amhaim̃

Example -

	Original Word	Gender	Number	Case	Suffix
Māyā	Māyā	Feminine	Singular, Plural	Nominative Accusative	0

Exercise 26

Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs.

1. I worship God. 2. Moral conduct withholds disgrace. 3. You taste milk. 4. Wife will wash cloths. 5. Girls uncover the small pitcher of water. 6. Hanumāna helps Rāma. 7. You chew food. 8. Dogs uproot the rice. 9. Human beings should renounce addiction. 10. Sisters will grind rice. 11. Desire withholds sleep. 12. Gambling stigmatise the human being. 13. He should pick the seeds. 14. Husband's brother will see the lions. 15. We thresh rice. 16. Grandfather calls the grandsons. 17. You call them. 18. They will cut the small bundle. 19. They both dig the field. 20. Women will carry the vows. 21. Sisters should see the daughters. 22. We shall worship the Ganges. 23. You both peel the wood. 24. They should renounce wine. 25. Daughters should wash cloths. 26. Husband's sisters partake of food. 27. Demons cheat children. 28. The child plucks the lotus flower. 29. The Demon will cheat children. 30. Clarified butter oils food. 31. I shall pour clarified butter. 32. Sisters should renounce sleep. 33. Father-in-law blames the wife. 34. The king discovers the jewels. 35. You should see the clouds. 36. Daughter will break the thread. 37. The citizen cheats the child. 38. Maternal uncle touches the books. 39. Praise affects the mind. 40. He should discover pleasure. 41. Children see the aircraft. 42. You should pour the clarified butter. 43. Suffering withholds pleasure. 44. You should touch water. 45. I shall saw the forest. 46. You should partake of food. 47. Hunger withholds thirst. 48. We should dig the pit. 49. Mother should touch the son. 50. Wisdom manifests knowledge. 51. He shall tear the cloths. 52. The king should

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 26, study 52 lesson of "Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition".

renounce pride. 53. The demon will stop the dog. 54. Son should saw grass. 55. The truth shall manifest moral conduct. 56. Son should renounce addiction. 57. You should renounce wine. 58. He grinds the seeds. 59. I call the daughter. 60. The woman covers the pit.

Example :-

I worship God = Hauṃ	Paramesara/Paramesarā/Paramesaru
	Accauṃ/ Accami/ Accāmi/ Accemi.

Exercise 27

(A-1) Change the following i-ending and i-ending Masculine Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Sāmi | 2. Muṇi |
| 3. Kesari | 4. Giri |
| 5. Risi | 6. Gāmaṇī |

Example -

		Singular	Plural
Sāmi	Nominative	Sāmi/Sāmī	Sāmi/Sāmī
	Accusative	Sāmi/Sāmī	Sāmi/Sāmī
	Instrumental	Sāmierṃ/Sāmierṃ/ Sāmīṃ/Sāmīṃ/ Sāmiṇa/Sāmiṇa/ Sāmiṇaṃ/Sāmiṇaṃ	Sāmihiṃ/Sāmihiṃ

(A-2) Change the following i-ending Neuter Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Dahi | 2. Acchi |
| 3. Atthi | 4. Vāri |

Example -

		Singular	Plural
Dahi	Nominative	Dahi/Dahī	Dahi/Dahī/ Dahiṃ/Dahiṃ
	Accusative	Dahi/Dahī	Dahi/Dahī/ Dahiṃ/Dahiṃ
	Instrumental	Dahiṃ/Dahīṃ/ Dahierṃ/Dahierṃ/ Dahiṇa/Dahiṇa/ Dahiṇaṃ/Dahiṇaṃ	Dahihiṃ/Dahihiṃ

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 27, study lessons 54 to 60 of "Apabhraṃśa Grammar and Composition".

(A-3) Change the following i-ending and ī-ending Feminine Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Bhatti | 6. Sāmiṇī |
| 2. Ratti | 7. Itthī |
| 3. Thui | 8. Paramesari |
| 4. Maṇi | 9. Nārī |
| 5. Dhī | 10. Puttī |

Example -

		Singular	Plural
Bhatti	Nominative	Bhatti/Bhattī	Bhatti/Bhattī/Bhattiu/ Bhattiu/Bhattio/Bhattio
	Accusative	Bhatti/Bhattī	Bhatti/Bhattī/Bhattiu/ Bhattiu/Bhattio/Bhattio
	Instrumental	Bhattie/Bhattīe	Bhattihim/Bhattihim

(A-4) Change the following u-ending and ū-ending Masculine Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Jantu | 2. Bindu |
| 3. Maccu | 4. Sattu |
| 5. Riu | 6. Guru |
| 7. Khalapū | 8. Sayambhū |

Example -

		Singular	Plural
Jantu	Nominative	Jantu/Jantū	Jantu/Jantū
	Accusative	Jantu/Jantū	Jantu/Jantū
	Instrumental	Jantuem/Jantūem Jantum/Jantūm/ Jantuṇa/Jantūṇa/ Jantuṇam/Jantūṇam	Jantuhim/Jantūhim

(A-5) Change the following ū-ending Neuter Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. Mahu | 2. Aṁsu |
| 3. Vatthu | 4. Jānu |
| 5. Āu | |

Example -

		Singular	Plural
Mahu	Nominative	Mahu/Mahū	Mahu/Mahū/ Mahuim̐/Mahūim̐
	Accusative	Mahuṁ/Mahūṁ	Mahu/Mahū/ Mahuim̐/Mahūim̐
	Instrumental	Mahuṁ/Mahūṁ Mahueṁ/Mahūeṁ/ Mahuṇa/Mahūṇa/ Mahuṇaṁ/Mahūṇaṁ	Mahuhim̐/Mahūhim̐

(A-6) Change the following u-ending and ū-ending Feminine Nouns into the Nominative, the Accusative and the Instrumental Singular and Plural.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. Dheṇu | 6. Sāsū |
| 2. Haṇu | 7. Kaṇḍū |
| 3. Rajju | 8. Bahū |
| 4. Sassu | 9. Camū |
| 5. Taṇu | 10. Jambū |

Example -

		Singular	Plural
Dheṇu	Nominative	Dheṇu/Dheṇū	Dheṇu/Dheṇū/Dheṇuu/ Dheṇūu/Dheṇuo/Dheṇūo
	Accusative	Dheṇu/Dheṇū	Dheṇu/Dheṇū/Dheṇuu/ Dheṇūu/Dheṇuo/Dheṇūo
	Instrumental	Dheṇue/ Dheṇūe	Dheṇuhim̐/Dheṇūhim̐

Exercise 28

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Verbal forms.

1. The master rejoice. 2. Saints will sit. 3. The Secretary should endeavour. 4. The enemy fought. 5. The village headman sits. 6. Curd drops. 7. Eyes ached. 8. The bone will dry up. 9. Water should trickle. 10. Devotion should increase. 11. Satisfaction will occur. 12. Jewels fall. 13. Prosperity increased. 14. Daughters play. 15. The wealth should increase. 16. Women will endeavour. 17. Maternal aunt tired. 18. The sārī dries up. 19. Sister danced. 20. Mother will tire. 21. Grandmother should sit. 22. Drops will fall. 23. Radiance should bloom. 24. The guru should rejoice. 25. The enemy fight. 26. Father laughed. 27. Honey drops down. 28. Tears will drop down. 29. The knee tired. 30. Age should increased. 31. Things shine. 32. Cows run away. 33. Small spoon broke. 34. Mother-in-law should sit. 35. Daughter-in-law endeavours.

Example :-

The Master rejoice = Sāmi/Sāmī **Harisai/Harisei/Harisee.**

(B) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Verbal forms.

1. The master partakes of food. 2. The saint should drink water. 3. The poet will observe vows. 4. The village headman loves them. 5. Eyes see the human being. 6. I should eat curd. 7. The dog will eat bones. 8. Saints drink water. 9. Human being should devotion. 10. The earth will emanate jewel. 11. Mothers will wash sārīs. 12. Sister should worship god. 13. Human being should renounce prosperity. 14. Maternal aunt loves the daughter.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 28, study lessons 54 and 58 of “**Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition**”.

15. Father blames the son. 16. Saint should renounce pride.
 17. God will protect you. 18. Raghu helps us. 19. The Cleaner of
 granary digs the pit. 20. Sayambhū salutes Rāma. 21. Son eats
 honey. 22. Son should touch the knee. 23. You withhold the tears.
 24. He will search the things. 25. The cow breaks the tree of
 Jāmuna. 26. Daughter-in-law will serve the mother-in-law. 27. The
 army will kill the beings. 28. Sister thieves the rope. 29. Son dirt
 the cloth. 30. The elephant will drink water.

Example :-

The master partakes =	Sāmi/	Bhoyaṇa/	Jemai/
of food.	Sāmī	Bhoyaṇā/	Jemei/
		Bhoyaṇu.	Jemae

Exercise 29

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of Inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbal forms.

1. The master calls me. 2. I am called by the master. 3. The saint sees us. 4. We are seen by the saint. 5. The enemy will kill you. 6. You will be killed by the enemy. 7. The king should salute the saint. 8. The saint should be saluted by the king. 9. The mortifier will narrate the story. 10. The story will be narrated by the mortifier. 11. Brother forgets me. 12. I am forgotten by (my) brother. 13. The commander should salute the master. 14. The master should be saluted by the commander. 15. Mother will thresh rice. 16. Rice will be threshed by (my) mother. 17. You call me. 18. I am called by you. 19. We shall remember you. 20. You will be remembered by us. 21. He should renounce prosperity. 22. Prosperity should be renounce by him. 23. Mothers love sons. 24. Sons are loved by mothers. 25. The serpent stings the child. 26. The child is stung by the serpent. 27. Sister serves the woman saint. 28. The woman saint is served by (my) sister. 29. He prays them. 30. They are prayed by him.

Example :-

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. The master calls me. = | Sāmi/Sāmī | Maim | Kokai/Kokei/Kokae. |
| 2. I am called | Sāmīern/Sāmīern/ | | Kokijjaurn/ |
| by the master | Sāmīrn/Sāmīrn/ | Haur | Kokijjami/ |
| | Sāmīna/Sāmīna/ | | Kokijjāmi/ |
| | Sāmīnarh/Sāmīnarh | | Kokijjemi. |
-

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 29, study lessons 53 -54 of "Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition".

(B) In the following Nouns and Personal Pronouns are given in the beginning. For making use of them as subjects change them to the Nominative Singular or Plural. In the middle also Nouns and Personal Pronouns are given. Change them to the Accusative Singular or Plural. In the brackets the Transitive Verbs are given. Make Sentences in the Active Voice and the Passive Voice according to the Tenses as directed. Write all the alternatives of inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns and Verbs.

1. Bhāi Amha (Koka) Pre.
2. Amha Sāhu (Nama) Fu.
3. Kai Gāṇa (Gā) Imp.
4. Manti Naravai (Nama) Fu.
5. Tumha Ta (Thuṇa) Imp.
6. Ari Amha (Hapa) Pre.
7. Amha Tavassi (Sumara) Pre.
8. Tumha Lakkuda (Raṅga) Imp.
9. Jāmāu Bhoyana (Khāda) Fu.
10. Pahu Amha (Peccha) Pre.

Example :-

Brother calls me.

1. Bhāi/Bhāi Maim Kokai/Kokei/Kokae **(Active Voice)**

I am called by (my) brother.

2. Bhāim/Bhāim/Bhāiem/Bhāiem/Bhāina/Bhāina/Bhāinaim/
Bhāinaim Haum Kokijjaum/Kokiyaurm **(Passive Voice)**
-

(C) In the following inflected Nouns are given. Point out the Original word, Gender, Number, Case and suffix in each of the following.

1. Sāmiem	2. Kaihim	3. Vāriem
4. Atthiṇa	5. Bhatti	6. Bhattio
7. Tatti	8. Lacchie	9. Sattuhim
10. Pahū	11. Sāhū	12. Mahuhim
13. Vatthuim	14. Arhsuem	15. Putti
16. Sassu	17. Tanue	18. Camūhim
19. Vāum	20. Bahiṇe	21. Rahuṇandanem

Example •

	Original Word	Gender	Number	Case	Suffix
Sāmiem	Sāmi	Masculine	Singular	Instrumental	em

should be called by Raghupati. 3. Songs should be sung by poets. 4. The lion should be killed by the elephant. 5. The sun should be saluted by the saint. 6. Curd should be eaten by me. 7. Water should be drunk by us. 8. Bones should be thrown by them. 9. Fields should be irrigated by you. 10. Age should be seen by him. 11. Prosperity should be obtained by you. 12. Satisfaction should be demanded by him. 13. Jewels should be carried by the earth. 14. Sāris should be bought by (my) maternal aunt. 15. Devotion should be done by the woman. 16. The thread should be braided by you. 17. The cow should be nurtured by him. 18. The tree of Jāmuna should be irrigated by us. 19. Daughter-in-laws should be loved by mother-in-laws. 20. Grass should be burnt by you.

Example :-

The tree	= Bhāim̐/Bhāim̐/		Siñciavva/Siñciavvā/
should be	Bhāier̐/Bhāier̐/	Taru	Siñciavvu/Siñciavvo/
irrigated by	Bhāina/Bhāina/		Siñceva/Siñcevvaur̐/
(my) brother	Bhāinam̐/Bhāinam̐		Siñcevvaur̐.

(B-1) In the following Nouns and Transitive Verbs in brackets are given. Change the Nouns given in the middle into the Nominative Singular or Plural and make sentences in the Passive Voice representing the Past Tense.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Rahunandana Rakkhasa (Hana) | 2. Sāmi Bhoyana (Khāda) |
| 3. Kai Vaya (Pāla) | 4. Sasā Tumha (Laḍḍa) |
| 5. Mitta Amha (Vaddhava) | 6. Bhāi.... Amha (Pukkara) |
| 7. Ta Dhana (Magga) | 8. Amha Ta (Nirakkha) |
| 9. Tumha Amha (Bandha) | 10. Muṇi Tumha (Pesa) |
-

Example :- Demons were killed by Rahunandana.

Rahunandanem̐/	Rakkhasa/	Hana/
Rahunandaneṇa/	Rakkhasā	Haniā.
Rahunandanenam̐		





Exercise 3 1

Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write any one alternative of Inflected Nouns, Participles and Verbs.

1. Saluting Raghupati, the master gets up. 2. Serving the village headman, he will tire. 3. Tasting honey, they covet. 4. Loving (her) daughter, mother will rejoice. 5. Singing the song, (my) daughter should dance. 6. Irrigating the field, (my) father will tire. 7. Praying God, you should salute him. 8. Beating (her) son, sister grieves. 9. Sending (her) son, she weeps. 10. We should all get up for praying God. 11. You will endeavour for getting satisfaction. 12. The lion kills the child for eating. 13. Father enthuses to congratulate (her) daughter. 14. They should endeavour to tie the rope. 15. The woman gets up to see the cow. 16. She will go to purchase things. 17. The commander runs to kill the enemy. 18. Grandfather goes to congratulate (his) grandson. 19. You should get up to listen to the story. 20. I endeavour to chew food. 21. Having saluted Raghupati, the master rejoices. 22. Having greeted the teacher, the poet sits. 23. Having done devotion, you live. 24. Having obtained satisfaction, you will rejoice. 25. Having seen the cows, they get up. 26. Having saluted God, saints meditate. 27. Having thieved the jewel, (my) brother runs away. 28. Having remembered God, the king should sleep. 29. Having oppressed the child, the demon jumps. 30. Having broken the rope into pieces, (my) son throws it.

Example :-

Saluting Raghupati, = Sāmi **Rahuval Vandanto** Utthai.
the master gets up

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 31 study lesson 63 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

Exercise 3 2

Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all the alternatives of Dative and Genitive Cases used in the following sentences.

1. My son desires pleasure. 2. Son of the king will salute Rāma.
3. The pleasure of son becomes the pleasure of the father. 4. Your mother should listen to the story. 5. My daughter will desire pleasure. 6. Brother of the master will salute God. 7. You should drink the water of the Narmadā. 8. My teacher meditates God.
9. Enemies of kings worry to fight. 10. My maternal aunts purchase Sārīs. 11. Their daughters rejoice. 12. My Husband's sister describes him. 13. He remembers the song of the poet. 14. Sister of maternal uncle should listen to the story. 15. My friend should demand the small bundle for him. 16. The enemy of brother will kill (his) son. 17. His eyes ache. 18. Son of maternal aunt should purchase book for (her) sister. 19. Son of the king serves the mortifier. 20. Daughter of (her) brother should pray God. 21. Sister of the commander will send honey for (her) maternal uncle. 22. Daughter of maternal uncle worships God to get prosperity. 23. Your son should endeavour for spiritual attainment. 24. You should purchase food for the saint. 25. Grandmother obtains things for (her) grandson. 26. His sister should hide. 27. Daughter of the husband's sisters will sleep. 28. Son of the maternal aunt will help him. 29. Your son should forgive my son. 30. Your brothers will count the saints. 31. God should protect your son. 32. The tree of Jāmuna increases. 33. He digs the pit for the elephant. 34. Mother-in-law loves her daughter-in-law. 35. He partakes of food for satisfaction. 36. You should obtain the cloths for human beings. 37. Son of the minister should salute the king. 38. The pleasure of

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 3 2 study lessons 65 to 68 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

Rāma is my pleasure. 39. Mother of Sitā will listen to the story. 40. The Government of the state will protect him. 41. Brothers of the masters salute him. 42. Teachers of poets see us. 43. His teacher partakes of food. 44. He reads his book for the examination. 45. My son will laugh for pleasure. 46. Son of the king should demand the small bundle for Rāma. 47. He drinks the water of the Narmadā for the body. 48. His mother will bring you up. 49. I shall listen to the story of the Ganges. 50. His son should go to home.

Example :-

My son	=	Mahu/	Putto	Suhu/	lcchai.
desires pleasure		Majjhu		Sokkhu	

Exercise 3 3

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all alternatives of Ablative Case used in the following sentences.

1. The child is afraid of the serpent. 2. Food grows from the field.
3. He is afraid of the cow. 4. The Jāmuna falls from the tree of Jāmuna. 5. Having feared, (my) son will run away from the lion.
6. The child falls from the mountain. 7. The Ganges comes down from the mountain. 8. He should be afraid of me. 9. He will read the book from you. 10. The tree grows from the seed. 11. The son hides from father. 12. We are afraid of fathers. 13. They hide from the women. 14. They are afraid of the master. 15. You should learn through the saint. 16. The leaf falls from the tree. 17. You should be afraid of the king. 18. Children are afraid of the elephant. 19. The minister is afraid of the king. 20. Water drops from the small water pitcher. 21. (My) Maternal uncle will be afraid of the serpent.

Example :-

The child is afraid of the serpent = Bālaa Sappahe/Sappahu Darai.

(B) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Write all alternatives of Locative Case used in the following sentences.

1. Clouds thunder in the sky. 2. Water will dry up in the Naramadā.
3. Sītā listens to the story in the house. 4. He sits on the small bundle. 5. The speech will tire in the old age. 6. The wealth increases in the kingdom of Rāma. 7. His mother brings up (her) daughter in the house. 8. Having laughed, you should dance in the house. 9. She faints in the examination. 10. You should tie the cow in the

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 33 study lessons 70 to 76 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.



Exercise 34

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Make sentences by changing the Verbs to causative forms.

1. He causes the aircraft to fly in the sky. 2. The king should make the government spread in the state. 3. The man causes the grass to grow. 4. The commander will cause the army to hide. 5. You cause detachment to increase in old age. 6. The saint causes the man to wake up. 7. Mother causes (her) daughter to stop for dancing. 8. She causes me to laugh. 9. I cause him to wake up. 10. You cause him to hide. 11. They cause them to dance. 12. Citizen cause rice to grow in the field. 13. The demon cause the child to die. 14. Maternal aunt causes (her) daughter to jump in the ocean. 15. Grandmother causes (her) grandson to bathe. 16. Maternal uncle causes (his) daughter to stay. 17. (My) Father should cause (his) daughter to sleep. 18. Demons cause the child to fear. 19. Grandmother makes children eat. 20. The saint makes the king sit.

Example :-

He causes the aircraft to fly in the sky = So Nahi/Nahe Vimānu Oddai/Uddāvai.

(B) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Make sentences by adding the causative suffixes of the Passive Voice.

1. The aircraft is caused to fly by him in the sky. 2. The government is caused to spread by the king in the state. 3. Grass is made to grow by him. 4. The army is caused to hide by the commander.

Note :-

In order to solve the above exercise 34 study lesson 77 of “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition”.

5. Detachment is caused to increase by you in the old age. 6. The man is caused to live by the saint. 7. (Her) Daughter is made to dance by the mother. 8. I am made to laugh by him. 9. He is caused to wake up by me. 10. He is made to hide by you. 11. They are caused to dance by them. 12. Rice is caused to grow in the field by the citizen. 13. The child is made to die by the demon. 14. (My) Daughter is caused to stay by (her) maternal uncle. 15. Grandson is made to bathe by (his) grandfather. 16. (My) Son is caused to partake of food by (his) father. 17. The child is made to get up by the demons. 18. The child is made to laugh by (his) grandfather. 19. The king is caused to sit by the saint. 20. He is caused to sink in the ocean by the enemy.

Example :-

The aircraft is	=	Tena	Nahi	Vimāṇa/	Uddāvijjal.
caused to fly by				Vimāṇā/	
him in the sky				Vimāṇu	

(C) Translate the following sentences into Apabhraṃśa. Write any one alternative of the inflected Nouns, Personal Pronouns, Verbs and Participle.

1. He was made to laugh by me. 2. I was made to hide by you.
3. Son was caused to laugh by father. 4. Daughter was caused to dance by maternal aunt. 5. Things were made to purchase by us.
6. Causing him to laugh, he plays. 7. Causing the enemy to run away, you tire. 8. Causing me to fear, (my) son hides. 9. Causing (his) sister to weep, the child runs away. 10. Causing (my) mother to stay, (her) maternal uncle rejoices. 11. He should be made to laugh by you. 12. Education should be made to spread by the teacher. 13. The body should be mortified by (my) sister. 14. He should be caused to meditate by the ascetic. 15. Thing should be caused to hide by them. 16. Having caused to laugh, you live. 17. Having caused (her) daughter to dance, (her) mother rejoices. 18. Having caused men to meditate the saint sits. 19. Having caused him to wake up, she runs away. 20. Having caused him to

partake of food, they rejoice. 21. He causes him to wake up for making him laugh. 22. He tells him for making him run away. 23. The ascetic sits for causing him to meditate. 24. Mother gets up for making daughter dance. 25. Grandmother endeavours for causing grandson to sleep. 26. Causing him to laugh, he plays. 27. Causing him to run away, you tire. 28. Causing him to fear, son hides. 29. Causing him to weep, the child runs away. 30. Causing him to stay, maternal uncle rejoices.

Example :-

He was made	=	Maim	So	Hasāvia/Hasāviā/
to laugh by me				Hasāvlu/Hasāvlo.

Example :-

This man laughs = **Eho** Nara Hasai.

(C) Translate the following sentences into Apabhramśa. Make sentences by using Indeclinables.

1. As long as you read (for that time) I shall love you. 2. As long as you wake up (for that time) I see picture. 3. Where your village is, there is my house. 4. Wherever you go, there you will rejoice. 5. The way in which he desires pleasure likewise I desire pleasure. 6. The way in which you play likewise I shall play. 7. Where does the minister live? 8. Where do they sleep? 9. I sleep here. 10. Today the saint will come here. 11. Do not jump. 12. The child does not get up. 13. Mother does not tire. 14. If you say then I go to the village. 15. If you will say, then I shall eat food. 16. The way in which you play by engaging mind, in the same way you also read. 17. The way in which mother bring up (her) son, in the same way the king nurtures the state. 18. The way in which you sing, likewise you also dance. 19. Do not sit in this way. 20. You should not drink wine. 21. The enemy fought, so he died. 22. So long as he speaks the truth, (for that time) he rejoices. 23. You should not go home without (your) son. 24. You should dance, he will also dance.
-

Example :-

As long as you	=	Jāma Tuhum Padhesahi
read (for that time)		Tāma Haum Pairm Ladḍesaum.
I shall love you		

Exercise 3 6

Verbal forms of irregular Passive Voice :

The Verbal form which is constructed by adding **ijja** or **iya** suffix to the Transitive Verbs in Apabhraṃśa is known as regular Verbal form of the Passive Voice. As, **kara + ijja = karijja**, **kara + iya = kariya**, are the regular Verbal forms of the Passive Voice,¹ since they are constructed by adding **ijja** or **iya** to the verb **Kara**. By adding the suffixes of Tense, Person and Number to the above constructed Verbal forms, the regular Passive Voice of that Tense, Person and Number will result, as, **Karijjai** or **Kariyai** = Present Tense, Third Person, Singular Number.

On the contrary, the Verbal form which is obtained without adding **ijja** or **iya** to the Transitive Verbs and in which the suffixes of Tense, Person and Number are inherently present, is known as the irregular Verbal form of the Passive Voice, as,

1. **Kirai, Disai** etc. - Verbal form of the Irregular Passive Voice (Present Tense, Third Person, Singular Number)
2. **Thuvvahi, Vuccahi** etc. - Verbal form of the Irregular Passive Voice (Present Tense, Second Person, Singular Number)

In these the Original form of the Verb cannot be separated. They are required to be known from the existing uses in literature. The following Verbal forms of the irregular Passive Voice are compiled.

Present Tense Third Person Singular Number

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Ādhappai | = | Is begun. |
| 2. Kirai | = | Is done. |
| 3. Khammai | = | Is dug. |
| 4. Gammai | = | Is gone. |
| 5. Gheppai | = | Is adopted. |
| 6. Cimmai | = | Is gathered. |

1. "Apabhraṃśa Grammar and Composition". Lesson 53.

7.	Civvai	=	Is gathered.
8.	Chippai	=	Is touched.
9.	Jivvai	=	Is conquered.
10.	Dajjhai	=	Is burnt.
11.	Najjai	=	Is known.
12.	Navvai	=	Is known.
13.	Thuvvai	=	Is prayed.
14.	Dubbhai	=	Is milked.
15.	Disai	=	Is seen.
16.	Puvvai	=	Is purified.
17.	Bajjhai	=	Is tied.
18.	Bhappai	=	Is told.
19.	Bhujjai	=	Is experienced.
20.	Rubbhai	=	Is withheld.
21.	Ruvvai	=	Is wept.
22.	Labbbhai	=	Is obtained.
23.	Luccai	=	Is cut.
24.	Luvvai	=	Is cut.
25.	Libbbhai	=	Is licked.
26.	Vuccai	=	Is told.
27.	Villippai	=	Is smeared.
28.	Vidhappai	=	Is earned.
29.	Sisai	=	Is said.
30.	Sampajjai	=	Is obtained.
31.	Suvvai	=	Is heard.
32.	Sippai	=	Is irrigated.
33.	Hammai	=	Is killed.
34.	Hirai	=	Is kidnapped.



is killed by the commander. 36. The son of the king is kidnapped by the minister. 37. Oh God! You are prayed by human beings. 38. Rejoicing you are seen by me. 39. You are fanned by the mother-in-law. 40. You are seen by them. 41. You are heard by the king.

Example :-

The Prayer is begun by me = Mairi Thui **Ādhappai**.

Exercise 37

Irregular Past Participle:

For expressing the Past Tense in Apabhramśa, the Past Participle is used. For this **a** or **ya** suffix is added to the Verbs¹ as,

Hasa + a/ya	= Hasia/Hasiya = Laughed
Ṭhā + a/ya	= Ṭhāa/Ṭhāya = Stayed
Jhā + a/ya	= Jhāa/Jhāya = Meditated etc.

In this way the Past Participles which are formed by adding to by adding **a** or **ya** to the Verbs are known as the Regular Past Participles. In these, the original form of the Verb can be understood by separating the suffix from them. In the Masculine Gender the inflection of these will be according to **Deva**, in the Neuter Gender the inflection will be according to **Kamala** and in the Feminine Gender the inflection will be according to **Kahā**.

On the contrary, the Past Participles which are obtained without adding **a** or **ya** suffix to the Verbs are known as Irregular Past Participles. In these, the original form of the Verb can not be understood by separating the suffix from them, as,

Vutta	= Told,
Diṭṭha	= Seen,
Diṇṇa	= Given etc.

All these are the Irregular Past Participles. From these the Verbs can not be separated. The inflection of these will be according to **Deva** in Masculine Gender, will be according to **Kamala** in Neuter Gender, and will be according to **Kahā** in the Feminine Gender.

The Past Participles (regular or irregular) constructed from the Transitive Verbs are used only in the Passive Voice. Only those Past

¹ “Apabhramśa Grammar and Composition” lessons 41 and 56

Participles which are Constructed from the Verbs denoting movement are used both in the Passive Voice and the Active Voice. The Past Participles (regular or irregular) constructed from the Intransitive Verbs are used in the Active Voice and in the Impersonal form. The Irregular Past Participles are required to be known from the existing uses in literature. Here a few Irregular Past Participles without any suffix are compiled.

1. Irregular Past Participles Constructed from the Transitive Verbs.

Past Participle	Meaning in Passive Voice	Use
1. Diṭṭha	Was seen	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
2. Sampunṇa	Was completed, Was fulfilled	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
3. Khaddha	Was eaten, Was consumed	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
4. Diṇṇa	Was given	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
5. Ñhiya	Was kept	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
6. Pavanna	Was obtained	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
7. Chuddha	Was thrown, Was placed, Was put	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
8. Daddha	Was burned Was set on fire	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
9. Vutta	Was told Was described Was narrated	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
10. Dummiya	Was distressed	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
11. Kia	Was done	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
12. Lua	Was cut	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
13. Haya	Was killed	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.
14. Ñiya	Was taken away	In the three Gender and Two Numbers.

6. Baddha	Tied	In the three Gender and Two Numbers	Tied	In the Neuter Singular Number
7. Bhiya	Feared	In the three Gender and Two Numbers	Feared	In the Neuter Singular Number

(1-A) Write all the alternatives of Irregular Past Participles constructed from the Transitive Verbs.

Use in the Passive Voice

Kia = Was/Were done

- (1) Pride was done by the maternal uncle -

Māuleṃ/	Gavva/Gavvā/	Kia/Kiā/
Māuleṇa/	Gavvu/Gavvo	Kiu/Klo
Māuleṇaṃ		

- (2) Vows were observed by the sister -

Sasāe/	Vaya/	Kia/
Sasae	Vayā	Kiā

- (3) The government was ruled by the king -

Narindeṃ/	Sāsaṇa/	Kia/
Narindeṇa/	Sāsaṇā/	Kiā/
Narindeṇaṃ	Sāsaṇu	Kiu

- (4) Different actions were done by the master -

Sāmiṇṃ/Sāmiṇṃ/	Kamma/	Kia
Sāmiṇṃ/Sāmiṇṃ/	Kammā/	Kiā
Sāmiṇa/Sāmiṇa/	Kammāiṇṃ/	Kiāiṇṃ
Sāmiṇaṃ/Sāmiṇaṃ	Kammāiṇṃ	Kiāiṇṃ

(5) Examination was held by the teacher -

Guruern/Gurūern/

Gurum/Gurūm/

Parikkhā/

Kiā

Guruṇa/Gurūṇa/

Parikkha

Kia

Guruṇam/Gurūṇam

(6) Desires were done by the young lady -

Juvaie/

Ahilāsā/Ahilāsa/

Kiā/Kia/

Juvaie

Ahilāsāu/Ahilāsau/

Kiāu/Kiau/

Ahilāsāo/Ahilāsao

Kiāo/Kiao

(2-A) Write all the alternatives of irregular Past Participles constructed from Verbs indicating mobility.

Use in the Active Voice

Gaya/Gaa = Went

(1) The Son came to the house -

Putta/Puttā

Ghara/Gharā/

Gaya/Gayā/

Puttu/Putto

Gharu

Gayu/Gayo

Gaa/Gaā/

Gau/Gao

(2) Grandsons went to the house -

Potta/Pottā

Ghara/Gharā/

Gaya/Gayā/

Gharu

Gaa/Gaā

(3) The Aircraft went to the forest -

Vimāṇa/

Vaṇa/

Gaya/Gayā/Gayu/

Vimāṇā/

Vaṇā/

Gaa/Gaā/Gau

Vimāṇu

Vaṇu

(4) The citizen went to the house -

Nayarajaṇa/	Ghara/	Gaya/Gayā/
Nayarajanā/	Gharā/	Gayaim/Gayāim/
Nayarajaṇaim/	Gharu	Gaa/Gāa/
Nayarajanāim		Gaaim/Gāaim

(5) The girl went to the house -

Kannā/Kanna	Ghara/Gharā/	Gayā/Gaya/
	Gharu	Gāa/Gaa

(6) Daughters went to the house -

Suyā/Suya/	Ghara/	Gayā/Gaya/Gayāu/
Suyāu/Suyau/	Gharā/	Gayau/Gayāo/Gayao/
Suyāo/Suyao	Gharu	Gāa/Gaa/Gāau/Gaau/
		Gāao/Gaao

(2-B) In the literature the use of Passive Voice of Verbs indicating mobility is found in very small number. So here only one example is being given.

Use in the Passive Voice (This does not exist in English)

(1) The son went to the house -

Puttem/	Ghara/Gharā/	Gaya/Gayā/
Putteṇa/	Gharu/Gharo	Gayu/Gayo/
Puttenam		Gaa/Gāa/Gau/Gao

(3-A) Write all the Irregular Past Participles constructed from the Intransitive Verbs.

Use in the Active Voice

Mua = Died

(1) The enemy died -

Sattu/Sattū **Mua/Muā/Muu/Muo**

- (2) Enemies died -
Sattu/Sattü **Mua/Muā**
- (3) The citizen died -
Nayarajana/Nayarajanā/Nayarajanu **Mua/Muā/
Muu**
- (4) Citizens died -
Nayarajana/Nayarajanā/
Nayarajanaim̐/Nayarajanāim̐ **Mua/Muā/
Muaim̐/Muāim̐**
- (5) The daughter died -
Suyā/Suya **Muā/Mua**
- (6) Sisters died -
Sasā/Sasa/Sasāu/
Sasau/Sasāo/Sasao **Muā/Mua/Muāu/Muau/
Muāo/Muao.**

(3-B) Use in the Impersonal Form. (This does not exist in English)

Mua = Died

- (1) The enemy died -
Sattuem̐/Sattüem̐/
Sattum̐/Sattüm̐/
Sattuṇa/Sattüṇa/
Sattunam̐/Sattünam̐ **Mua/Muā/Muu**
- (2) Enemies died -
Sattuhim̐/Sattühim̐ **Mua/Muā/Muu**

(3) The citizen died -

Nayarajanem/
Nayarajanena/
Nayarajāṇem

Mua/Muā/Muu

(4) Citizens died -

Nayarajāṇim/
Nayarajāṇīm/
Nayarajāṇim

Mua/Muā/Muu

(5) The daughter died -

Suyāe/Suyae

Mua/Muā/Muu

(6) Daughters died -

Suyāḥim/Suyahim

Mua/Muā/Muu

(A) Translate the following sentences into Apabhraṃśa. For making sentences use Irregular Past Participles constructed from the Transitive Verbs.

1. The elephant was given by the king for the commander.
2. Religious books were given by the saint for the father.
3. The wealth was given by the mother for the daughter.
4. Clothes were given by the mother for the daughter.
5. The jewel was given by the king for the commander.
6. Cows were given by the master for the brother.
7. The book was kept in the house by the maternal uncle.
8. Religious books were kept in the house by Hari.
9. The wealth was kept in the pitcher by the grandfather.
10. Small bundles were kept in the field by the grandmother.
11. The sārī was kept on the tree by the maternal aunt.
12. The pitcher was kept in the field by women.
13. Water was obtained by mortifiers.
14. Books were obtained by the maternal uncle.
15. Food was obtained by the young lady.
16. Lotuses were obtained by children.
17. Prosperity was

obtained by the king. 18. The jewel was obtained by the sister. 19. The bow was put on the earth by the master. 20. The jewel was thrown in the ocean by the king. 21. The wealth was thrown in the well by women. 22. Sticks were thrown in the field by human beings. 23. The rope was put in the field by the maternal aunt. 24. Jewels were placed in the pitcher by the young lady. 25. The cloth was burned by the son. 26. Houses were burned by the minister. 27. The small bundle was burned by the maternal uncle. 28. Kingdoms were set on fire by the king. 29. The rope was burned by the daughter. 30. Huts were burned by enemies. 31. Suffering was told by the mother. 32. Religious books were described by the saint. 33. The truth was told by the maternal uncle. 34. Pleasures were told by sisters. 35. Story was narrated by the mother. 36. Stories were narrated by the mother. 37. The minister was distressed by the king. 39. The citizen was distressed by the enemy. 40. Citizens were distressed by the minister. 41. The daughter was distressed by the sister. 42. Daughters were distressed by the sister. 43. The serpent was seen by the maternal uncle. 44. Serpents were seen by the maternal uncle. 45. The aircraft was seen by the child. 46. Aircrafts were seen by children. 47. The cave was seen by the mother. 48. Caves were seen by the mother. 49. The rule was completed by the saint. 50. Rules were completed by the saints. 51. Action was completed by the human being. 52. Actions were completed by human beings. 53. The desire of the daughter was fulfilled by mother. 54. The desires of the daughter were fulfilled by mother. 55. The cow was eaten by the lion. 56. Cows were eaten by the lion. 57. Jāmuna was eaten by the son. 58. Jāmunas were eaten by sons. 59. Curd was consumed by the daughter. 60. Bones were eaten by the dog. 61. The tree was sawed by the maternal uncle. 62. Trees were sawed by maternal uncles. 63. The paper was cut by the son. 64. Papers were cut by the son. 65. The knee of the enemy was cut by the commander. 66. The knees of the enemies were cut by the commander. 67. The elephant was killed by the king. 68. Elephants were killed by the king. 69. The citizen was killed by the commander. 70. Citizens were killed by the

commander. 71. The sister of the king was killed by the enemy. 72. The sisters of the king were killed by the enemy. 73. The son was taken away by the minister. 74. Sons were taken away by the minister. 75. The citizen was taken away by the king. 76. Citizens were taken away by the king. 77. The daughter was taken by the maternal aunt. 78. Daughters were taken away by the maternal aunt.

Example :-

The elephant was given by = Narindena Senāvai Hatthi Diṇṇa.
the king for the commander

(B) Translate the following sentences into Apabhraṃśa. For making sentences write all the alternatives of irregular Past Participles constructed from the Verbs indicating mobility.

1. The son went to the house. 2. Sons went to the house. 3. The son went. 4. The mother reached the field. 5. Mothers reached the field. 6. The mother reached the field. (Impersonal form)

Example :-

The son went to	=	Putta Ghara	Gaya/Gayā/Gayu/Gayo/
the house			Gaa/Gaā/Gau/Gao.

(C) Translate the following sentences into Apabhraṃśa. Write all alternatives of irregular Past Participles constructed from the Intransitive Verbs.

1. The son rejoiced. 2. Sons rejoiced. 3. The citizen rejoiced. 4. Citizens rejoiced. 5. The mother rejoiced. 6. Mothers rejoiced. 7. The village disappeared. 8. Villages disappeared. 9. The aircraft disappeared. 10. Aircrafts disappeared. 11. The enemy died. 12. Enemies died. 13. The citizen died. 14. Citizens died. 15. The daughter died. 16. Daughters died. 17. The maternal uncle stayed. 18. Maternal uncles stayed. 19. The citizen stayed. 20. Citizens

stayed. 21. The woman stayed. 22. Women stayed. 23. The camel slept. 24. Camels slept. 25. The citizen slept. 26. Citizens slept. 27. The sister slept. 28. Sisters slept. 29. The grandson feared. 30. Grandsons feared. 31. The citizen feared. 32. Citizens feared. 33. The girl feared. 34. Girls feared.

Impersonal form :

35. Enemy died. 36. Daughters rejoiced. 37. Enemies died. 38. The maternal uncle stayed. 39. Women stayed. 40. Karmas disappeared. 41. Sisters slept. 42. Grandsons feared. 43. Girls feared.

Example :-

The son rejoiced = Putta **Santuṭṭha/Santuṭṭhā/
Santuṭṭhu/Santuṭṭho.**



- * () Indicative of Original Word.
- * [() + () + ()] + Sign is indicative of joining together of words.
- * [() - () - ()] - Sign is indicative of compounding of words.
- * [{ () - () - () } Adj.] The entire unit in this type of brackets is indicative of Adjective.
- * Where only number 1/1, 2/1 etc. are written outside brackets the word inside the bracket is indicative of noun.
- * Where Passive Voice, Participle etc. are not according the rules of Apabhramśa Grammar, there **irre.** is also written outside the bracket.

1/1	Intra. or Tr.	First Person/Singular
1/2	Intra. or Tr.	First Person/Plural
2/1	Intra. or Tr.	Second Person/Singular
2/2	Intra. or Tr.	Second Person/Plural
3/1	Intra. or Tr.	Third Person/Singular
3/2	Intra. or Tr.	Third Person/Plural

1/1	Nominative Case/Singular Number
1/2	Nominative Case/Plural Number
2/1	Accusative Case/Singular Number
2/2	Accusative Case/Plural Number



2. Dāṇu Kupattaham Dosaḍai Bollijjai Na Hu Bhanti.

Dāṇu	(Dāṇa) 1/1
Kupattaham	(Kupatta) 4/2
Dosaḍai	(Dosa+Ada) 1/1 'Ada' Rim.
I	Ind.
Bollijjai	(Bolla) PT.Pass.3/1 Tr.
Na	Ind.
Hu	Ind.
Bhanti.	(Bhanti) 1/1

3. Tam Nisuṇevi Valeṇa Pajampiu, Bharahaho Sayalu Vi Rajju Samappiu.

Tam	(Ta) 2/1 Pro.
Nisuṇevi	(Nisuṇa + Evi) Abs.
Valeṇa	(Vala) 3/1
Pajampiu	(Pajampa→Pajampia) PA.P. 1/1
Bharahaho	(Bharaha) 4/1
Sayalu	(Sayala) 1/1 Adj.
Vi	Ind.
Rajju	(Rajja) 1/1
Samappiu	(Samappa→Samappia) PAP. 1/1

Exercise 39

Amaṅgaliya Purisaho Kahā¹

Ekkahim Nayari Ekku Amaṅgaliu Muddhu Purisu Āsī. So Erisu Atthi Jo Ko Vi Pabhāye Taho Muha Pāsei, So Bhoyaṇu Pi Na Lahei. Paurā Vi Paccuse Kayāvi Taho Muha Na Pikkhahim. Naravaierm Vi Amaṅgaliya Purisaho Vaṭṭā Suniā. Parikkhevaṁ Narinderm Egayā Pabhāyakāle So Āhūu, Tāsu Muha Diṭṭhu. Jaiyahum Rāu Bhoyaṇā Uvavisai, Kavalu Ca Muhi Pakkhivai, Taiyahum Ahili Nayare Akamhā Paracakka Bhayem Halabolu Jāu. Tāvehim Naravai Vi Bhoyaṇu Cayevi Sahasā Uṭṭheviṇu Sasenu Nayarahe Bāhim Niggau.

Bhaya Kāraṇu Adatthūṇa Puṇu Pacchā Āgau. Samāṇu Narindu Cinteī - Imaho Amaṅgaliyaho Sarūvu Maim Paccakkhu Diṭṭhu, Tao Eho Hantavvo. Evaṁ Cinteppi Amaṅgaliya Kokāvieppiṇu Vahevaṁ Caṇḍālasu Appei. Jaiyahum Eho Ruvantu, Sakammu Nindantu Caṇḍālerm Saha Gacchantu Atthi, Taiyahum Ekku Kāruṇu Buddhinihāṇu Vahāhe Neijjamāṇu Tam Datthūṇam Kāraṇu Nāi Tāsu Rakkhaṇasu Kanni Kimpī Kaheppiṇu Uvāya Dansei. Harisantu Jāvehim Vahassu Thambhi Thaviu Tāvehim Caṇḍālu Tam Pucchai - Jivaṇu Viṇā Tau Kāvi Icchā Hoi, Tayā Maggiyavvā. So Kahei - Mahu Narinda Muha Dansaṇa Icchā Atthi. Tayā So Narinda Samivam Āṇiu. Narindu Tam Pucchai - Ethu Āgamaṇa Kim Paoyaṇu?

1. This story has been translated from **Prākṛṭa** into **Apabhraṁśa**. In fact, the prose does not exist in Apabhraṁśa.



**So Kaheī - He Narindu ! Paccūse Mahu Muhassu
Dansaṇeṃ Bhoyaṇu Na Lahijjai. Parantu Tumhahaṃ Muha
Pekkhaṇeṃ Majjhu Vahu Bhavesai, Taiyahum Paura Kiṃ
Kahesanti/Kahesahiṃ. Mahu Muhahe Sirimantahaṃ Muha
Daṃsaṇu Kerisu Phalau Jāi? Nāyarā Vi Pabhāe Tumhahaṃ
Muha Kahaṃ Pāsihire? Evaṃ Tāsu Vayaṇa Juttie Santutṭhu
Narindu. So Vahāesu Nisehevi Pāritosiṃ Ca Dāyavi Harisiṃ
So Amaṅgaliṃ Vi Santussiu.**

He said - Oh! King by seeing my face food was not eaten by you, but seeing your face, I shall be killed. What will be the residents of the city express? What (horrible) consequence comes into being by my seeing your face and your seeing my face when compared. (If this is the case) how the residents of the city will look at your face in the morning. In this way the king was satisfied by the argument of his expression. Having nullified the order for his killing and having awarded him, the king rejoiced. (By this) that inauspicious man was also satisfied.

Grammatical Analysis of the Story :

Amaṅgaliya Purisaho Kahā

Amaṅgaliya Purisaho Kahā

Amaṅgaliya	(Amaṅgaliya) 6/1 Adj.
Purisaho	(Purisa) 6/1
Kahā	(Kahā) 1/1
Ekkahim̐	(Ekka) 7/1 Pro. Adj.
Nayari	(Nayara) 7/1
Ekku	(Ekka) 1/1 Pro. Adj.
Amaṅgaliu	(Amaṅgaliya) 1/1 Adj.
Muddhu	(Muddha) 1/1 Adj.
Purisu	(Purisa) 1/1
Āsi	(Asa) PAT. 3/1 Intr.
So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.
Erisu	(Erisa) 1/1 Adj.
Atthi	(Asa) PT. 3/1 Intr.
Jo	(Ja) 1/1 Pro.
Ko	(Ka) 1/1 Pro.
Vi	Ind.
Pabhāye	(Pabhāya) 7/1
Taho	(Ta) 6/1 Pro.
Muha	(Muha) 2/1
Pāsei	(Pāsa) PT. 3/1 Tr.
So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.
Bhoyaṇu	(Bhoyana) 2/1
Pi	Ind.
Na	Ind.
Lahei	(Laha) PT. 3/1 Tr.
Paurā	(Paura) 1/2







Taiyahurñ	Ind.
Ekku	(Ekka) 1 / 1 Pro. Adj.
Kāruṇiu	(Kāruṇia) 1 / 1 Adj.
Buddhiṇihāṇu	(Buddhiṇihāṇa) 1 / 1 Adj.
Vahāhe	(Vaha) 4 / 1
Neiḷjamāṇu	(Ni) Pass. PP. 1 / 1
Tarñ	(Ta) 2 / 1 Pro.
Datṭhūṇarñ	Abs. Irre.
Kāraṇu	(Kāraṇa) 2 / 1
Ṇai	(Ṇā) Abs.
Tāsu	(Ta) 6 / 1 Pro.
Rakkhaṇasu	(Rakkhaṇa) 4 / 1
Kaṇṇi	(Kaṇṇa) 7 / 1
Kimpi	Ind.
Kaheppinū	(Kaha) Abs.
Uvāya	(Uvāya) 2 / 1
Dansei	(Dansa) PT. 3 / 1 Tr.
Harisantu	(Harisa) PP. 1 / 1
Jāvehirñ	Ind.
Vahassu	(Vaha) 6 / 1
Thambhi	(Thambha) 7 / 1
Thaviu	(Thava) PAP. 1 / 1
Tāvehirñ	Ind.
Caṇḍālu	(Caṇḍāla) 1 / 1
Tarñ	(Ta) 2 / 1 Pro.
Pucchai	(Puccha) PT. 3 / 1 Tr.
Jivaṇu	(Jivaṇa) 2 / 1
Viṇā	Ind.

Tau	(Tumha) 6/1 Pro.
Kāvi	[(Kā) 1/1 Pro.]
	Vi (Ind.)
lcchā	(lcchā) 1/1
Hoi	(Ho) PT. 3/1 Intr.
Tayā	Ind.
Maggiyavvā	(Magga) OPP. 1/1
So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.
Kahei	(Kaha) PT. 3/1 Tr.
Mahu	(Amha) 6/1 Pro.
Narinda	(Narinda) 6/1
Muha	(Muha) 6/1
Dansaṇa	(Dansaṇa) 6/1
lcchā	(lcchā) 1/1
Atthi	(Asa) PT. 3/1 Intr.
Tayā	Ind.
So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.
Narinda	(Narinda) 6/1
Samīvaṇ	(Samīva) 1/1 Adj.
Āñiu	(Āñia) PAP. 1/1 Irre.
Narindu	(Narinda) 1/1
Tam	(Ta) 2/1 Pro.
Pucchai	(Puccha) PT. 3/1 Tr.
Etthu	Ind.
Āgamaṇa	(Āgamaṇa) 4/1
Kim	(Kim) 1/1 Pro.
Paoyaṇu	(Paoyana) 1/1



Kerisu	(Kerisa) 2/1 Adj.
Phalau	(Phalaa) 2/1 'A' Rīm.
Jāi	(Jā) PT. 3/1 Tr.
Nāyarā	(Nāyara) 1/2
Vi	Ind.
Pabhāe	(Pabhāa) 7/1
Tumhaharṁ	(Tumha) 6/2
Muha	(Muha) 2/1
Kaharṁ	Ind.
Pāsihire	(Pāsa) Fu. 3/2 Tr.
Evam	Ind.
Tāsu	(Ta) 6/1 Pro.
Vayaṇa	(Vayaṇa) 6/1
Juttie	(Jutti) 3/1
Santutṭhu	(Santutṭha) PAP. 1/1 Irre.
Narindu	(Narinda) 1/1
So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.
Vahāesu	[(Vaha)+ (Āesu)] [(Vaha) - (Āesa) 2/1]
Nisehevi	(Niseha) Abs.
Pāritosiu	(Pāritosia) 2/1
Ca	Ind.
Dāyavi	(Dā) Abs.
Harisiu	(Harisa) PAP. 1/1
So	(Ta) 1/1 Pro.
Amaṅgaliu	(Amaṅgalia) 1/1 Adj.
Vi	Ind.
Santussiu	(Santussa) PAP. 1/1

